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Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

Budget performance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

Report of the Secretary-General

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VII. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests made by the General Assembly in its resolution 72/296, including the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly . . . . . .

Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by component, namely, security, stability and political engagement; rule of law; peace consolidation; and support.

The reporting period was marked by presidential and legislative elections and the subsequent transfer of presidential power to a newly elected president on 22 January 2018. The period was defined by the establishment of a new Government, the launch of Liberia's development planning process. The mandate of UNMIL concluded on 30 March 2018 and the Mission completed its liquidation and closure in Liberia by 30 June 2018. During the period, the Mission, led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, conducted good offices and political engagements to sustain an environment conducive to a peaceful transition. UNMIL provided capacity-building for the host Government, facilitated preparations for the elections and closely monitored the election process throughout.

UNMIL incurred $109.6 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.6 per cent, compared with $182.8 million in expenditure and a utilization rate of 97.7 per cent in the 2016/17 period.

The financial performance for the reporting period reflects the net impact of reduced requirements under military and police personnel ($1.97 million), attributable primarily to early repatriation of uniformed personnel; and reduced requirements under operational costs ($5.62 million) owing to a lower number of flight hours used by the Mission's fleet, and earlier-than-planned closure of camps; which were largely offset by increased requirements under civilian personnel ($7.2 million) attributable to higher-than-budgeted payments due to staff members at the time of separation from service or relocation to another duty station.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars, budget year is from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	22 433.9	20 466.9	1 967.0	8.8
Civilian personnel	54 817.9	62 018.2	(7 200.3)	(13.1)
Operational costs	32 748.2	27 129.8	5 618.4	17.2
Gross requirements	**110 000.0**	**109 614.9**	**385.1**	**0.4**
Staff assessment income	4 676.2	5 081.3	(405.1)	(8.7)
Net requirements	**105 323.8**	**104 533.6**	**790.2**	**0.8**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	52.8	52.8	–	–
Total requirements	**110 052.8**	**109 667.7**	**385.1**	**0.3**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Planned (average)*[b]	*Actual (average)*[c]	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*
Military observers	15	15	9	37.8
Military contingents	419	354	305	14.0
United Nations police	50	47	37	20.9
Formed police units	260	244	220	9.9
International staff	235	199	168	15.7
National staff	421	350	314	10.3
United Nations Volunteers	125	100	90	10.0
Temporary positions[d]				
International staff	–	1	1	–
National staff	–	2	2	–
Government-provided personnel	5	5	4	11.1

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.
[b] Represents the planned average deployment in line with the drawdown plan presented in the budget report for UNMIL for the 2017/18 period (A/71/847).
[c] Based on monthly incumbency and planned/approved monthly strength.
[d] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section VI of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 21 March 2017 (A/71/847) and amounted to $122,111,200 gross ($117,093,600 net) exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind in the amount of $52,800. It provided for up to 15 military observers, 419 military contingent personnel, 50 United Nations police officers, 260 formed police personnel, 237 international staff, 421 national staff, including 35 National Professional Officers, and 125 United Nations Volunteers, as well as 5 Government-provided personnel, taking into account their gradual withdrawal by 30 June 2018, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2333 (2016).

2. In paragraph 58 of its related report of 28 April 2017 (A/71/836/Add.16), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate an amount of $114,347,900 gross for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 71/304, appropriated and apportioned an amount of $110,000,000 gross ($105,323,800 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of UNMIL was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1509 (2003) and extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions. The mandate for the reporting period was provided in resolution 2333 (2016), in which the Council extended the Mission's mandate for a final period until 30 March 2018 and requested the Secretary-General to complete, by 30 April 2018, the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian UNMIL components, other than those required to complete the Mission's liquidation. UNMIL was closed successfully by 30 June 2018.

5. The Mission was mandated to support the Government of Liberia, as requested by the Security Council in its resolution 2333 (2016), to achieve the overall objective of advancing the peace process in the country.

6. Within this overall objective, during the reporting period, UNMIL contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: security, stability and political engagement; rule of law; peace consolidation; and support.

7. The present report assesses the performance against the planned results-based-budgeting framework set out in the budget for the 2017/18 period (A/71/847). In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress was made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

8. The performance period was divided into the mandate and withdrawal period from 1 July 2017 to 30 April 2018 and the completion of liquidation period from

1 May to 30 June 2018. The mandate and withdrawal period covered the finalization of the Mission's mandate and repatriation of all uniformed personnel as well as the separation or relocation of its civilian staff, apart from a small liquidation team. During the completion of the liquidation period, the team finalized all major liquidation tasks, including the closure of all sites, the disposition of UNMIL assets and administrative requirements related to separating UNMIL staff. The liquidation team supported and managed the successful transfer of the Mission's tasks to the United Nations country team, in line with paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 2333 (2016).

9. Since the successful transfer of security responsibilities from UNMIL to the Government of Liberia on 30 June 2016, the capacity of the host Government security sector to maintain law and order has continued to improve, with the continued mentoring and training of the Liberia National Police by UNMIL. During the first and second rounds of elections, the Liberia National Police deployed security officers to 2,080 voting precincts and 5,390 polling places, covering all counties. The Liberia National Police proactively and successfully managed security and situations as they arose, and peaceful elections took place on 10 October and 26 December 2017.

10. During its remaining mandate period, the Mission focused on supporting priority areas required for peace consolidation, including reconciliation, decentralization and institutional reforms based on the Liberia peacebuilding plan of April 2017 (see S/2017/282). A key milestone was achieved when the final county service centre in Montserrado County was opened, completing the Government's deconcentration programme. Since 2015, county service centres have been opened in all 15 county capitals, providing Liberians with local access to government services through the extension of State authority.

11. The approval of the key legislation required to support national reconciliation and social cohesion, namely the land rights bill and the local government bill, experienced some delay, but the bills were eventually approved, after the Mission's closure, in September 2018. From August 2017 to March 2018, the outgoing and incoming Governments revised the Strategic Road Map for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation, with support from UNMIL. During the same period, non-governmental organizations conducted county-level reconciliation dialogues in eight counties: Bong, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Lofa, Margibi, Nimba, River Cess and Sinoe. Those activities culminated in a Government-led National Peace and Reconciliation Conference in March 2018, which began a process to design an inclusive national reconciliation policy.

12. The Security Council, in paragraph 14 of its resolution 2333 (2016), requested the sustainable transfer of UNMIL Radio capabilities and equipment by 30 March 2018 to an independent entity with the support of international partners. On 23 March 2018, the President of Liberia and the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations participated in a ceremony during which the UNMIL Radio station, facilities and broadcasting network were handed over to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which commenced broadcasting on 31 March 2018 within Liberia as a regional radio station.

13. In accordance with paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 2333 (2016), the United Nations country team, in close collaboration with UNMIL, undertook a capacity-mapping exercise (February to May 2017) to form the basis of the country's integrated transition plan (October 2017 to March 2020) and identify the impact of the Mission's closure. The mapping exercise raised concerns about the capacity of the Resident Coordinator's Office during the implementation of the transfer of the Mission's tasks on human rights monitoring, rule of law, national reconciliation and security sector reform to ensure continued progress in those areas after the conclusion

of the Mission's mandate. Consequently, the Mission decided to extend limited administrative capacity and support, from within its approved resources, to the former Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator for the brief liquidation period from 1 April to 30 June 2018, to ensure that adequate attention was maintained on critical areas and issues linked to the Mission's mandate following its closure and withdrawal.

Substantive and other programmatic activities

14. Programmatic activities for the Mission's performance period were planned in accordance with the Mission's mandate as set out in resolution 2333 (2016), with an emphasis on supporting the transition to a new Government of Liberia. UNMIL successfully implemented 20 individual projects with a total value of $6.2 million through a range of activities in support of justice and security, security sector reform, human rights peace consolidation, youth empowerment and national reconciliation. UNMIL monitored and evaluated progress on projects throughout the period to ensure timely implementation and completion, as well as compliance with the terms of agreements in the case of projects with implementing partners. Projects were implemented in a variety of ways, either directly (self-implemented) by UNMIL or in conjunction with/via the United Nations country team, as well as international, national or local non-governmental organizations as implementing partners, where comparative advantage existed.

15. Two projects were implemented to: (a) enhance border monitoring and cross-border security partnerships; and (b) increase engagement by the Liberia Immigration Service with border communities. The projects supported confidence-building between Liberians and State institutions. During subsequent field visits that followed the projects, UNMIL noted greater effectiveness and efficiency of immigration officers and improved border management. The improvements were most noticeable at the border posts that had been upgraded with the Migration Information and Data Analysis System, which expedited identification and verification procedures.

16. UNMIL worked with national and international non-governmental organizations on projects to: (a) facilitate information-gathering and real-time incident response during the elections; and (b) include women's perspectives and capacities. One project supported two women's situation rooms and five coordination hubs in the period leading up to and during the October 2017 presidential and legislative elections. By collecting and relaying information, eminent national and international women were able to engage with the Government of Liberia and affected individuals to resolve electoral disputes. A further project supported another women's situation room and the deployment of observers across the country during the December 2017 presidential run-off. Through the project, women were empowered to resolve electoral issues such as fraud, violence and participation in real time. As a result of the projects, women were directly involved in recording or resolving hundreds of electoral disputes, which contributed to the peaceful holding of the elections.

17. After the 2017 elections, UNMIL self-implemented a project to improve the institutional capacity of the Liberia National Police and the Liberia Immigration Service. The Mission provided training on administrative and operational issues and on the facilitation of leadership dialogues. In subsequent engagement, UNMIL observed increased responsiveness and service delivery by the national police and immigration service, in particular in community policing. Improvements were also observed in incident response rates, due to enhanced coordination and information-sharing, which can be attributed, in part, to the shared vision and elucidation of post-transition priorities by the implementing partners.

18. UNMIL worked with multiple partners, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and a Liberian non-governmental organization, to address impunity for sexual and gender-based violence, female genital mutilation and harmful traditional practices through human rights training for senior traditional leaders and livelihoods training for female genital mutilation practitioners. Following the training, the traditional leaders carried out their own programmes for grassroots tribal governors, thereby enlarging the initiative's impact and facilitating an internal dialogue, through which they agreed to end the practices, which was a significant achievement, given their eminent stature and influence within communities. Similar progress was pursued through livelihood training, where practitioners gathered to discuss female genital mutilation and harmful traditional practices and how to eliminate them.

19. UNMIL worked with non-governmental organizations to engage youth in increasing individual peacebuilding skills, social cohesion and access to alternative and sustainable livelihoods, in particular during the 2017 elections. Among others, 266 high-risk youths received targeted training on peacebuilding, 17,000 participated in civic education, and 400 received targeted vocational training. A direct change was noticed in the attitudes and outlooks of participating youth as a result of the training, including positive engagement with their communities. The implementing partners observed a demonstrable improvement among high-risk youths, including those perceived as "dangerous" or "unchangeable" by local community members.

20. UNMIL conducted reconciliation dialogues in five counties to advance the Liberia peacebuilding plan. Through the dialogues, 3,000 community leaders outlined a shared vision for reconciliation at the local level, which led to the development of reconciliation plans in five counties. The Government of Liberia has, in turn, used these reconciliation plans to establish a framework for rolling out a national policy on reconciliation. That initiative has given voice to Liberians, expanded government peacebuilding efforts and enabled civil society actors to facilitate the process of sustaining peace.

C. Mission support initiatives

21. During its mandate period, UNMIL was requested by the host Government to provide technical, operational and logistics support to the electoral process during the presidential and legislative elections in October 2017 and run-off presidential elections in December 2017. Support was provided through airlifts, within the Mission's capabilities and approved resources.

22. In the context of the withdrawal of uniformed components, to optimize the use of resources and minimize costs, contingent-owned equipment was consolidated for repatriation shipment when appropriate. In the context of the withdrawal of civilian components, the Mission's functional and operational requirements were monitored and offices and personnel retained as needed.

23. UNMIL developed a liquidation plan in August 2017, which it continued to update and refine until the final plan was prepared, and approved on 26 January 2018. The liquidation plan detailed the downsizing of staff components, asset disposal and handover of premises, the framework of the liquidation steering and working groups, records disposition, site closures, reporting, risk mitigation strategies and other aspects of the liquidation.

24. Building on lessons learned from previous closures of peacekeeping missions, UNMIL undertook an early pre-liquidation programme to reduce and consolidate the Mission's footprint in Liberia. Sites used by UNMIL across Liberia were assessed and the results were used to create a phased closure plan, which was incorporated into

the Mission's overall liquidation plan, forming the deployment programme for site closures across the country. Site assessments included a review of the operations, physical infrastructures, assets and remediation requirements for environmental clean-up.

25. To ensure that all environmental risks were addressed, the Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia independently inspected sites as remediation activities were undertaken by UNMIL. Only after the Agency provided certified clearance were the former sites handed over and officially closed. The Mission successfully implemented the environmental clean-up activities, including the management of liquid and solid waste, which were disposed of in an environmentally responsible way through the treatment of liquid waste at UNMIL facilities and the disposal of solid waste at authorized disposal sites.

26. In line with the Mission's liquidation plan, UNMIL requested support from Headquarters, the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy.

27. The Regional Service Centre sent a team to Liberia in February 2018 to undertake pre-liquidation transaction status and processing reviews and to familiarize itself with the Mission's circumstances and cases. The team shared lessons learned from the closure of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire with the Mission Support Division to assist it in planning for the closure of the Mission. The Regional Service Centre team returned in mid-May 2018 to commence the transfer of open transactions that would become the responsibility of the Centre to process and complete after the closure of UNMIL at the end of June 2018. In line with the liquidation plan, the Regional Service Centre has continued to finalize transactional processes, such as final staff and vendor payments, from July to December 2018.

28. Headquarters deployed personnel to provide expertise and assistance in archiving the Mission's documents, processing pension cases for separating UNMIL staff and implementing best practices. The management and placement of civilian personnel was a critical issue for the successful finalization of the mandate of UNMIL and the closure of the Mission. As the Mission progressed towards the end of its mandate, and throughout its withdrawal and liquidation periods, UNMIL conducted regular townhall meetings and component section meetings, at which information was disseminated to staff and open discussions took place to understand staff concerns and accommodate them, as best possible, to mitigate the impact of the liquidation and drawdown process. The Mission's stress counsellor noted a marked rise in the stress levels of personnel, which led to an increased emphasis on staff counselling, training and welfare and more activities being undertaken. Workshops were conducted by human resources officers to advise and train all personnel on separation and checkout processes. National staff support and training programmes were conducted throughout the entire period. Courses covering nationally recognized skill certifications were provided, and skilled national staff were recruited by ECOWAS, the United Nations country team and the Government of Liberia for a range of activities such as radio, facilities, information technology and administration. The Mission sought to place international staff and worked with Headquarters and other peacekeeping missions on placement.

29. A workforce planning exercise was undertaken for all civilian components of the Mission to determine the drawdown of civilian personnel. The workforce drawdown plan formed the basis of an evaluation by the Comparative Review Panel, which was responsible for appropriately assessing and aligning individual civilian staff members with the drawdown plan. Once the Comparative Review Panel concluded its work, staff were advised, in late October 2017, of their final contract termination dates with UNMIL. The United Nations Ombudsman, the Office of Legal

Affairs and the Ethics Office visited the Mission in October and November 2017 to assist and advise staff. After factoring in added personnel attrition, the workforce post planning exercise resulted in accelerated final average vacancy rates for international and national staff of 15.7 and 10.3 per cent, respectively. Throughout the drawdown, UNMIL leadership remained fully cognizant of gender parity for civilian personnel of all categories, including United Nations Volunteers; the average incumbency of women ranged from 24 per cent in December 2017 to 32 per cent by the end of the mandate, in March 2018.

Disposition of assets

30. A team from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi visited UNMIL in February 2018 to review the ongoing disposition of assets. The team returned to Liberia in May 2018 to provide additional capacity and expertise to the Mission in finalizing asset disposal transactions and to start taking over the post-liquidation asset disposal activities.

31. In July 2017, a preliminary asset disposal plan was developed in parallel with the Mission's deployment of Group I assets (as categorized in the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations) to other peacekeeping missions. The inventory records for Group I assets, which were deemed suitable for transfer to other peacekeeping missions, were migrated from the legacy Galileo Inventory Management System to Umoja in June 2017, unlike the remainder of asset records, which remained in the legacy system of record. The preliminary asset plan was expanded, in November 2017, to incorporate the remaining categories of UNMIL assets Groups II to IV (assets suitable for transfer to entities funded from assessed contribution, other United Nations entities, commercial sale or scrap or other disposal in compliance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. In that context, the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) audited UNMIL liquidation planning for the period 1 July 2017 to 18 May 2018 and its disposal of assets between 1 January to 31 October 2017. The Mission addressed the areas of possible risk identified by OIOS.

32. Throughout the completion of the liquidation, the Mission's assets were verified and adjustments were made to the final asset disposal actions in response to changing local circumstances or the final assessment of assets' condition. The United Nations Logistics Base team, which comprised technical experts in physical asset disposals, assisted the Mission with the classification, verification and processing of assets disposal. As the UNMIL drawdown separated and released mission support staff, the capacity provided by the United Nations Logistics Base team was vital in providing expert guidance and assisting the Mission to process the high volume of disposal transactions. The final disposal of assets took place at the UNMIL Logistics Base, known as Star Base. On 28 June 2018, the Base was returned to Liberia, and the final on-site assets and other items were transferred to the host Government. The disposal of assets in transit and the finalization of asset records after the closure of UNMIL were completed by the United Nations Logistics Base in accordance with the liquidation plan.

D. Regional mission cooperation

33. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General continued to collaborate closely with regional organizations, including the African Union, ECOWAS and the Mano River Union, in monitoring the situation in Liberia during the time leading up to the elections and to provide good offices and political support for a seamless democratic transition. In consultation with those regional and subregional organizations and the diplomatic community in Liberia, UNMIL organized a series of

meetings and special events to bring together all candidates, including female and youth leaders to maintain their commitment to peaceful elections. UNMIL, together with the African Union and ECOWAS, issued four joint communiqués between August 2017 and February 2018, calling upon all candidates and political actors to remain peaceful, use legal means to settle electoral disputes and accept the will of the Liberian people.

34. In addition to the political facilitation for peaceful elections, UNMIL, the United Nations country team and ECOWAS provided technical support to the National Elections Commission throughout the electoral process, including after the first round, held in October 2017, to ensure compliance with the corrective measures ordered by the Supreme Court, as well as those recommended by international observers.

35. During both rounds of the elections, UNMIL supported the establishment of two election situation rooms to combine the efforts of Liberia with the regional initiatives. The women's situation room was recognized by the African Union as an achievement to be replicated across all African countries. Another situation room was operated by a local civil society organization and co-chaired by the Special Representative of the President of the ECOWAS Commission in Liberia and the Liberian National Peace Ambassador. Both initiatives deployed election monitors in different counties and contributed to easing tensions through timely interventions and mediation by their eminent representatives.

36. As part of the election security planning, UNMIL maintained close coordination with MINUSMA, where the quick-reaction force was on standby to temporarily reinforce UNMIL in the event of a serious deterioration of the security situation. Although the use of the force was unnecessary in that case, the instance of inter-mission cooperation provided useful lessons for future similar situations in other peacekeeping missions.

E. Partnerships and country team coordination

37. The Mission and the United Nations country team continued to ensure coordination through regular meetings and joint programming and integrated transition planning, as well as the development and implementation of programmatic activities.

38. In line with Security Council resolution 2333 (2016), the Government of Liberia, UNMIL and the United Nations country team jointly worked on the transfer of responsibilities on human rights monitoring, rule of law, national reconciliation and security sector reform to the Government and the United Nations country team. The joint transition task force developed and implemented an integrated transition plan, which was finalized in December 2017. It was also adopted as a working document by the Joint Presidential Transition Team, chaired by the outgoing and incoming Presidents of Liberia.

39. Throughout the reporting period, the Mission, led by the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Resident Coordinator, ensured that the transition plan was implemented jointly with the Government of Liberia, the United Nations and other partners in a planned and phased manner. The Mission also collaborated with the Resident Coordinator's Office to identify certain gaps in capabilities by the United Nations country team through the capacity-mapping exercise, which also facilitated the relocation of resident agencies, funds and programmes from 14 different locations in Monrovia to the Pan African Plaza building, thus creating a "one United Nations house" to accommodate 16 United Nations agencies, funds and programmes at the joint premises in April 2018. Notably,

the collaboration with the Peacebuilding Commission Liberia Configuration also facilitated the decision to establish a stand-alone presence of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Liberia after the closure of UNMIL.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: security, stability and political engagement

40. As detailed in the framework below, and in accordance with Security Council resolution 2333 (2016), UNMIL focused its good offices interventions on promoting a positive environment for peaceful, transparent and inclusive presidential and legislative elections in 2017. The Mission maintained regular engagement with key political stakeholders, including political parties, the legislature, women and youth groups, civil society organizations, the media, electoral observation missions, the National Elections Commission and the Supreme Court, to encourage them to contribute to peaceful, transparent and inclusive elections and encourage women and youth's participation in the electoral process. The Mission strengthened diplomatic coordination between stakeholders, the diplomatic community and other international partners.

41. Key interventions included regular round tables and individual meetings with most of the 26 political parties' leaders to promote political participation and decision-making of women and youth in full compliance with electoral laws and guidelines and peaceful resolution of intra- and inter-party disputes. The Mission encouraged the use of formal frameworks for resolving disputes, such as the National Elections Commission-led Inter-Party Consultative Committee, which brought political parties together through periodic meetings.

42. UNMIL engaged extensively with an array of stakeholders in the context of good offices, preventive diplomacy and mediation efforts, in particular with National Elections commissioners and department heads, to encourage impartiality, transparency, professionalism and improved public communication. The Mission also held meetings with the leadership of the legislature, including the Senate Presidents pro tempore of the fifty-third and fifty-fourth legislatures, representatives and senators, to resolve legal challenges that affected the conduct of elections and the political transition. This included disagreements over the application of the Code of Conduct for Public Officials and potential election disputes after the October 2017 elections. Engagements with legislators also concerned the passage of pending bills aimed at facilitating good governance and conflict resolution, including bills on land rights, local government and domestic violence.

43. The Mission collaborated closely with ECOWAS, the African Union, the Mano River Union and the diplomatic community to leverage their support for peaceful elections and the amicable resolution of potential electoral disputes. Collectively and individually, representatives met regularly with political party leaders to ensure the reaffirmation of their commitment to peaceful elections as pledged in the June 2017 Farmington River Declaration. In a separate forum led by UNMIL, youth leaders of political parties committed themselves to peaceful elections and publicly signed a peace declaration in December 2017.

44. In concert with UNMIL, the African Union, ECOWAS and the Interreligious Council of Liberia played a key role in averting a constitutional crisis when some legislators threatened to impeach members of the Supreme Court owing to the Court's ruling on the Code of Conduct in August 2017. During the reporting period, four joint statements were issued encouraging the conduct of peaceful and transparent elections, as well as on related issues.

45. The aforementioned initiatives contributed to the peaceful conduct of elections and the transition to a new administration in January 2018. Political parties maintained their commitment to peace, and political actors used formal frameworks for the resolution of disputes, while women and youth gained more visibility in political participation and decision-making.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Safe and secure environment in Liberia

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.1.1 No public disorder incidents requiring UNMIL in extremis intervention (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 0)	Achieved. No public disorder incidents requiring UNMIL in extremis intervention to prevent a deterioration in the security situation that could risk a strategic reversal of peace and stability in the country
1.1.2 No major security incidents at United Nations locations requiring intervention by UNMIL military or formed police units (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 0)	Achieved. No major security incidents requiring intervention by UNMIL military or formed police units occurred at United Nations locations

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
832 formed police patrol days (2 formed police units with 2 patrols each per day until the formed police units become non-operational) for the protection of United Nations personnel, assets and installations	860	Formed police patrol days were conducted. Formed police units conducted 2 daily patrols in Monrovia and 7 joint long-range patrols in Bomi, Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount, Lofa, Maryland, Nimba and Sinoe counties. Additional patrols were conducted during the election period to show a United Nations police presence
546 patrol days (1 infantry company with 2 patrols nightly for 273 days). Patrols consist of night security patrols supporting the protection of United Nations personnel, equipment and installations	398	Force patrol days were conducted. From 1 July 2017 to 25 January 2018, 314 patrols were carried out. Owing to the early repatriation of military contingents, patrols ceased on 25 January 2018, and thus the target number of 546 patrol days was not reached
546 military observer patrol days (1 team with 2 patrols per day for 273 days), including air and ground patrols, as well as long-range patrols to observe general conditions within communities and gather information on specific incidents	390	Military observer patrol days were conducted. Patrols were carried out from 1 July 2017 to 28 January 2018. This included 8 long-range patrols in Bong, Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Lofa, Margibi, Nimba, River Cess and Sinoe counties. The reduced number of patrol days was due to the early conclusion of military observers operations on 29 January 2018
439 flight hours (408 flight hours for rotary-wing and 31 hours for fixed-wing aircraft) including aerial/maritime patrols, airlifting of personnel, air reconnaissance, training and special flights	137	Flight hours were conducted. From July 2017 to January 2018, the Mission's rotary-wing aircraft, consisting of 3 Mi-8 helicopters, conducted 97 air patrols, airlifts of personnel, air reconnaissance, search and rescue and night flying training. The reduced number of flight hours was due to a reduction in military patrols from October 2017.

		The rotary-wing aircraft provided urgent logistical support to the Government of Liberia in preparation for the elections in October and December 2017
3 advisory sessions, conducted with the National Security Council secretariat, for relevant ministries, security providers, civil society and county security councils on the implementation of the national security strategy to strengthen early warning structures to enhance election security	3	Advisory sessions were conducted, comprising 1 advisory session on strengthening early warning structures for 50 participants and 2 advisory sessions on election security for 70 participants. All three sessions were conducted with the National Security Council secretariat on the implementation of the national security strategy for relevant ministries, security providers, civil society and county security councils
1 national integrated threat assessment	1	Integrated threat assessment was completed, which incorporated both national and international analyses to provide an overview of existing and potential threats to peace and stability in Liberia and was based on five assessments undertaken by UNMIL and the United Nations country team joint border security team in Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, Lofa and Nimba counties
2 integrated situational analysis reports on border/regional security, including border trafficking and other illicit activities	2	Reports were produced as follows: 1 report on the national integrated border management, security and stabilization strategy, inter-agency cooperation and coordination which promoted sustained collaborative efforts aimed at the prevention of border trafficking and other illicit activities; and 1 report on aliens and border community engagement, which provided guidance tools for law enforcement/security agencies when engaging communities to address border and regional security issues

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Strengthened democratic multi-party system and government institutions

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.2.1 Increase in the percentage of structured, active and organized political party presences in all the 15 counties. (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 30 per cent)	Achieved. During the electoral campaign period between August and December 2017, all 26 political parties actively increased their presence, activities and community engagement in the 15 counties
1.2.2 Full compliance by political parties with the electoral law and electoral guidelines related to political activities and campaigning (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 100 per cent)	Achieved 100 per cent. During the campaign period, political parties complied with electoral guidelines relating to activities and campaigning and consequently there were no formal legal cases brought against any party in this regard
1.2.3 Increase in the percentage of women and youth participating in political deci ion-making, specifically as candidates for the legislative elections, and in Inter-Party Consultative Committee meetings. (2015/16:	A total of 163 (16 per cent of all candidates) women stood for office during the legislative elections. There was only one woman among 20 presidential candidates

not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 30 per cent)

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
1 round table of political parties resulting in a joint communiqué pledging their commitment to violence-free conduct throughout the electoral process, politically facilitated and signed by UNMIL along with regional organizations as moral guarantors	2	Meetings were convened by UNMIL to reaffirm the parties' commitment on 27 July and 8 October 2017, and four newly registered political parties signed the Farmington River Declaration
36 working sessions with political parties on institutionalizing and sustaining inter-party collaboration after the election	45	Working sessions were held with representatives of the 26 political parties, including 20 sessions with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his deputies. The sessions aimed to encourage political parties to institutionalize inter-party collaboration during the pre-and post-election periods. The tangible outcome of the inter-party collaborative initiative is evident in the composition of the new cabinet, which includes members of opposition parties, thereby promoting sustained engagement by political parties and post-election political harmony and peace. Additional sessions were organized during the electoral process
6 structured high-level dialogue forums with leaders of political parties	8	Forums were held at the Chairperson/Secretaries-General level with all political parties and individually with presidential candidates of major political parties prior to, during and after the elections to engage in good offices to discuss problems with and concerns about the electoral process. This also included a forum with youth leaders of political parties who signed a youth peace declaration in December 2017 that was similar to the Farmington River Declaration. Additional sessions were organized during the electoral process
1 round table with all the political parties to discuss national issues of concern	1	1 round table was held on 9 October 2017, prior to the 10 October elections, with presidential and vice-presidential candidates, as well as the heads of the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States and the European Union electoral observation missions, at which participants discussed issues of concern
7 advisory discussions with legislative leadership on election conflict mitigation	7	Forums were organized with all the political parties at the Chairperson/Secretaries-General level and another 18 meetings were held individually with presidential candidates and their advisers of the five major political parties prior to, during and after the elections to maintain good offices and discuss problems or concerns with the process

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Constructive diffusion of tensions and productive resolution of conflicts in the build-up to the elections and throughout the democratic transition process

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.3.1 Increase in compliance with and usage of electoral law and the constitution by the National Elections Commission, Government, political parties and civil society organizations in resolving conflicts, during campaigns, during the elections and through the transition period to a new government, as compared with the 2011 elections and political transition (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 100 per cent)	Achieved. In August 2017, following a petition for the impeachment of three Supreme Court justices owing to their rulings on cases related to the Code of Conduct for Public Officials, the House of Representatives issued a writ of summons to the justices and was finalizing a legal framework for impeachment proceedings. The House subsequently withdrew the impeachment actions as a result of the Mission's good offices and mediation efforts Following the first round of general elections, on 10 October 2017, the Chair of the National Elections Commission announced that 91 election-related complaints had been submitted to the National Elections Commission. Subsequently, the All Liberian Party, the Liberty Party and the Unity Party filed complaints which led to lengthy legal challenges. By 7 December 2017, both cases had been rejected and all parties abided by legal procedures. The decision of the Supreme Court was accepted. As at March 2018, all but two of the cases concerning House races had been resolved, and the remaining two cases were later withdrawn
1.3.2 Increase in number of Government-led meetings/initiatives for the promotion of continued dialogue with political parties and actors, youth and women towards the promotion of good governance and democratic consolidation (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 12)	Achieved. The Governance Commission organized 12 thematic policy dialogues, including on the economy, education, health, peaceful elections, governance, integrity and transparency and security transition
1.3.3 Passage of bills by the legislature to facilitate good governance, including the land rights, local government and domestic violence bills (2015/16: 12; 2016/17: 39; 2017/18: 3)	Despite UNMIL efforts, in particular through regular engagements with members of the legislature on key legislation, including the land rights, local government and domestic violence bills, those bills were not adopted into law during the reporting period The local government bill was passed in the House of Representatives on 27 September 2016 and was sent to the Senate for concurrence. On 30 November 2016, the House received a communication from the National Council of Chiefs and Elders seeking amendment of article 13.1 of the bill, which gave the Minister of Internal Affairs oversight over the Chiefs and their institutions. The communication was referred to the House Leadership Committee for recommendations. The Bill was discussed on 7 and 8 July 2017 by members of the Senate, but was not brought back to the plenary The land rights bill was passed in the House in August 2014 and sent to the Senate for concurrence in November 2014. The bill was debated and discussed by both Houses. Legislators expressed concern over community ownership and deeds, the

		land tenure system and ownership of mineral resources beneath private lands. The report was sent back to the relevant committee for further action. On 21 December 2017, the Senate joint committee report on the land rights bill was brought to the floor of the Plenary of the Senate for passage, but a vote was deferred On 18 July 2017, the House of Representatives passed the domestic violence bill. The version adopted did not include a section on female genital mutilation. On 19 January 2018, former President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf issued Executive Order No. 92, which abolished female genital mutilation for persons under 18 years of age. The Order is expected to expire in January 2019
Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
28 advisory sessions with the National Elections Commission or the Government of Libera on conflict prevention and the peaceful resolution of political and electoral disputes before, during and after the elections until completion of the lawful transition to a new Government	28	Advisory sessions with the Chair, Executive Director and Board of Commissioners of the National Elections Commission to support its activities, advise its leadership and listen to concerns related to the electoral process
1 comprehensive report on drivers of elections-related violence, including recommendations on prevention and mitigation measures	1	A comprehensive report was prepared. The multi-layered and cross-cutting report identified key drivers of elections-related violence and provided recommendations for prevention and mitigation measures
1 in-depth analytical paper focusing on opportunities and challenges during the period after the elections and the subsequent transition of a new government, including concrete recommendations for good offices support	1	An analytical paper was produced to facilitate the Mission's good offices intervention with the new Government of Liberia, including meetings with the President, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the leadership of the legislature and the Minister of State for Presidential Affairs
1 comprehensive review of the Inter Party Consultative Committee mechanism to identify lessons learned, advocate for possible adjustments and its maintenance to address political disputes effectively	1	1 comprehensive review was conducted, which guided the Mission's engagement with the National Elections Commission and political parties and resulted in the convening of the Inter-Party Consultative Committee and the holding by the National Elections Commission of a conference on lessons learned in Buchanan in February 2018 after the presidential and legislative elections
24 separate consultations with the outgoing and the incoming legislature to prevent disputes and support the peaceful resolution of any conflicts that might arise before, during and after the elections and the subsequent transition to a new Government	22	Separate consultations took place with members of the fifty-third legislature, including meetings between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the House Speaker, Senate pro tempore and committee chairs in October 2017 to facilitate the peaceful

		resolution of acrimonious debates and potential crisis emanating from the application of the Code of Conduct by the National Elections Commission. The consultations facilitated an end to the disqualification by the National Elections Commission of some candidates from contesting the 2017 polls In January 2018, the Mission facilitated 2 separate meetings organized with the new House Speaker and Senate pro tempore to encourage Legislative-Executive post-election collaboration and the approval of pending governance reform legislation. A lower number of consultations was offset by a higher number of meetings with political parties during the electoral process
A minimum of 2 strategic papers on good governance, including on land rights and local government, recommending activities to advance the passage or implementation of related legislation	5	Strategic briefing papers were prepared to guide the Mission's engagement with the Government, including the Governance Commission and the Liberia Land Authority, and with international partners, to facilitate the passage of the land rights and local government bills. Additional papers were issued to support the adoption of the key pieces of legislation

Expected accomplishment 1.4: Effective and sustained engagement of regional organizations in support of the improvement of governance and peace consolidation in Liberia

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.4.1 Increase in the number of meetings of the local representatives of ECOWAS, the African Union and the Mano River Union, as well as the international and diplomatic community (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 12)	Achieved. 28 meetings were held with representatives from the African Union, ECOWAS, Mano River Union and the diplomatic community to leverage their support for a peaceful electoral process. Additional meetings were required to support a peaceful electoral process
1.4.2 Increase in the number of joint initiatives of the Government and international and regional actors, including donors and the United Nations country team, on critical issues for peace consolidation and stability (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 2)	Achieved. Establishment of the National Political Forum led by the Inter-Religious Council of Liberia, civil society and traditional leaders. The National Political Forum spearheaded the process that resulted in the Farmington River Declaration, in which Liberian political parties expressed their support for peaceful elections and the acceptance of the electoral results
1.4.3 Increase in the number of United Nations agencies, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and international partners, including the European Union and the African Union, implementing cross-border confidence-building, social cohesion and human security projects in	UNDP, the International Organization for Migration and the Peacebuilding Fund undertook a collaborative 18-month joint cross-border cooperation project aimed at building peace and reconciliation, as well as strengthening border security sector development and rule of law in Maryland and River Gee border counties. It also seeks to increase confidence between security agencies and border communities through enhanced capacity of joint local cross-border mechanisms, as well as cross-border cooperation, and to improve social cohesion and peaceful co-existence among border communities through dialogues,

coordination with the Mano River Union and ECOWAS (2015/16: 3; 2016/17: 3; 2017/2018: 5)	reinforced coordination between existing local conflict resolution mechanisms, strengthened cooperative cross-border socioeconomic stabilization and sports and cultural exchanges

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
3 UNMIL assessment reports on progress made in the implementation of key ECOWAS protocols on good governance, conflict prevention, elections and conflict management	No	The necessity for the National Elections Commission to conduct a second round in the presidential election in December 2017 and the compressed transition period to a new Government in January 2018 led to a government standstill that required a revision of the original output in order to achieve peaceful conclusion of the electoral process and smooth transition within constitutional timeline
2 consultative and coordination sessions (with the engagement of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General) with members of ECOWAS and the Pan-African Parliament in the Liberian Legislature (one before the elections and one after)	6	Meetings with the leadership of the legislature prior to the elections and the President of the Senate in the post-election period were held by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Representative of ECOWAS to Liberia
1 analysis of the political landscape and the opportunities for using ECOWAS' Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance as the gold standard with respect to the electoral process and governance more broadly	1	Analysis was undertaken using the ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance specifically in relation to the legal practice that no changes to electoral laws be allowed for six months prior to the elections
Joint statement with key embassies and regional organizations ahead of the elections to call for adherence to a fair electoral process and maintaining an inclusive and participatory space	2	Joint statements by the African Union, ECOWAS and UNMIL calling on all stakeholders to guarantee free, fair and peaceful elections were issued on 28 July and 9 November 2017
2 assessments of the implementation of cross-border confidence-building, social cohesion and human security projects, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, within the framework of cross-border collaboration within the Mano River Union countries	No	Owing to the preparations for the elections, the extended electoral campaign period, the electoral dispute period and the government transition, UNMIL could not collaborate with the United Nations country team to prepare the assessments

Expected accomplishment 1.5: Provide credible and reliable information to support the mandate of the Mission through multimedia and sensitization programmes

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.5.1 Increase in radio coverage to the Liberian populace and Liberians in diaspora	Achieved. Worldwide public coverage was provided, including to the Liberian diaspora, with access to live streaming and archived programmes through radio online streaming, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and radio programmes were published as podcasts on the Mission's website

1.5.2 Radio UNMIL broadcast 24 hours a day, 7 days a week programme in English, Liberian English and 6 local languages	Achieved. UNMIL Radio broadcast 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in English and six local languages
1.5.3 The level of multimedia coverage of events is maintained and multimedia campaigns are carried out in support of the mandate of the Mission	Achieved. UNMIL maintained effective strategic communication through media coverage. Photographs, videos, stories and news articles were published on digital platforms, including the Mission's official website and social media channels such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes no)*	*Remarks*
UNMIL Radio broadcasts: 5 weekly 45-minute current affairs talk shows (*Coffee Break*); 5 weekly 30-minute education programmes (*Back to the Ballot Box*, *Dis Government Ting*, *Palava Hut*, *Crime Watch* and *Creek Town*); 2 weekly 1-hour news and information programmes (*Front Page* and *Nationwide*); 3 weekly 1-hour news and information magazines (*Dateline Liberia*); 5 weekly 30-minute health and education series (*You and Your Health*, *Staying Alive*, *Let's Talk About Sex*, *Access For All* and *Campus Link*); 2 weekly 1-hour series on gender issues, including sexual and gender-based violence and mobilization of female voters (*Women's World* and *Girl Power*); 10 weekly 2-hour phone-in programmes on issues and events (*Your Morning* and *Nightshift*); 2 weekly 1-hour discussion programmes (*Back to the Ballot Box* and *Inside the Legislature*) for civic and voter education and for promoting awareness on the work of the Legislature; 1 special 90-minute series (*Election Parade*) featuring debates with 2017 legislative and presidential candidates; 85 news bulletins daily (Monday to Friday) in 6 languages (4,250); 6 news bulletins in English per weekend; and 5 weekly public service announcements and special messages	Yes	180 editions of *Coffee Break*, a 45-minute current affairs talk show (5 per week); 180 editions of *Dis Government Ting*, *Palava Hut*, *Crime Watch* and *Creek Town*, 1-hour education programmes (5 per week); 72 editions of *Front Page* and *Nationwide*, 1-hour news/information programmes (2 per week); 108 editions of *Dateline Liberia*, a 1-hour news and information show (3 per week); 180 editions of *You and Your Health*, *Staying Alive*, *Let's Talk About Sex*, *Access For All* and *Campus Link*, 30-minute health and education programmes (5 per week); 72 editions of *Women's World* and *Girl Power*, 1-hour series on gender issues, including sexual and gender-based violence and female voter mobilization (2 per week); 360 editions of *Your Morning* and *Nightshift*, 2-hour phone-in programmes (2 daily, 5 days per week); 48 editions of *Back to the Ballot Box* and *Inside the Legislature*, 1-hour discussion programmes (2 per week); 12 episodes of *Election Parade* and *Hot Seat*, special 90-minute series featuring the 2017 presidential candidates; 1,080 weekday news bulletins (Monday to Friday) in English and 6 local languages; 216 weekend editions of news bulletins in English (3 bulletins x 2 days x 36 weeks); 1,260 weekday broadcasts of public service announcements and special messages (5–7 per week)
6 video news programmes distributed to television stations and video clubs for a multimedia campaign explaining the Mission's revised mandate and the role and focus of the United Nations country team; 4 public service announcements; 1 10-minute video documentary on the presidential elections, 2 video reports, 55 photo assignments, 6 electronic issues of UNMIL Today news bulletin, 12 press conferences and 21 press releases. All information products are prepared	Yes	All UNMIL Radio programmes were published on the Mission's website and were accessible worldwide as podcasts; a worldwide online radio streaming available 24/7 was established; a suite of media monitoring products (online and print media headlines, news updates, *Lofa County Radio News* and media alerts) was developed for daily dissemination to internal and external partners; 15 press releases were published, many in cooperation with the African Union and ECOWAS; 12 videos were published on the Mission's official YouTube channel and shared on social media platforms;

for posting on the UNMIL website and digital social media platforms		UNMIL Today was discontinued owing to the Mission's drawdown; journalists and media editors/managers met at UNMIL for four separate half-day discussions with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General; 3 press conferences held by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General were attended by local journalists and media houses; 95 news stories including photo assignments published on the UNMIL website; 229 Facebook posts with associated photos and stories published; 16 Facebook videos published; 94 tweets published. UNMIL social media followers on Facebook (23,402), Twitter (29,783), YouTube (2,033)
Nationwide outreach information focusing on primary issues of concern as indicated in Security Council resolution 2333 (2016). 48 performances by 11 groups of traditional communicators nationwide on a range of themes: the production of printed campaign materials; T-shirts – 27,000; flyers – 50,000; posters – 50,150; stickers-20,000; wrist bands – 32,500; banners – 35; and refurbishment of 15 billboards (6 giant-sized and 9 medium-sized billboards)	Yes	UNMIL continued to engage with the 11 contracted traditional communicator groups to deliver messages and associated public information and promotional materials on a range of themes as identified in the mandate. In addition, T-shirts (9,950), flyers (22,000), posters (2,750) and banners (8) were produced The number of printed campaign materials is lower compared with the planned outputs, owing to the Mission's drawdown and increased usage of digital channels During the reporting period, no billboards were refurbished. The billboard frames were extremely degraded due to age and weather, and it was deemed not to be cost effective to refurbish the original billboards
7 nationwide 1-day outreach events aligned to Mission interventions (peace consolidation, human rights, rule of law) and United Nations commemorations including: International Day for Peace, United Nations Day, United Nations Peacekeepers Day, World Refugee Day	6	Events were held to mark International Peacekeepers Day, International Women's Day, United Nations Day, 16 days of activism, International Volunteer Day and the International Day of Peace
1 nationwide opinion/perception survey on the 15-year peacekeeping mission of UNMIL in Liberia, 2003–2018	No	The survey was not carried out owing to time and operational constraints

Component 2: rule of law

46. As detailed in the framework below, the Mission, in close coordination with the United Nations country team and other partners, focused on: (a) building national human rights protection mechanisms; (b) improving the capacity of civil society organizations to monitor, advocate and report on human rights issues; (c) establishing a country office of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); (d) supporting the strengthening of efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence and other related crimes; (e) supporting national institutions to effectively uphold human rights and the protection of civilians; (f) supporting national law enforcement institutions to provide security for the entire elections process;

(g) implementing the Liberia National Police and Liberia Immigration Services Acts; (h) revising the national security strategy and drafting a plan to implement it; and (i) supporting the administrative and political transition between criminal justice actors in the outgoing and incoming administrations.

47. In accordance with Security Council resolution 2333 (2016), the Mission mentored the Liberia National Police and other law enforcement agencies in the development and implementation of an election security plan and budget. Additionally, as part of efforts to improve the relationship between the police and communities, the Mission supported the Liberia National Police as the latter intensified its engagement with communities. Pursuant to the Liberia National Police and Liberia Immigration Services Acts, regulations and administrative instructions to enhance internal oversight and accountability for both law enforcement agencies were drafted and validated and were awaiting the signature of the Minister of Justice and the respective policy management boards of the Liberia National Police and the Liberia Immigration Service as of June 2018. The Mission also assisted the Government in revising and validating the national security strategy and an accompanying implementation plan. The Mission completed all major administrative processes to pave the way for the seamless establishment of an OHCHR country office in Liberia on 1 April 2018. National efforts to implement recommendations to reform the criminal justice sector were actively supported by the Mission.

48. The Mission also supported the Government in the implementation of recommendations from the universal periodic review by supporting the Steering Committee of the National Human Rights Action Plan. The Government was also supported by UNMIL in fulfilling its treaty reporting obligations.

49. As part of efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence, the Mission, as mandated by resolution 2333 (2016) and in collaboration with other partners, supported the Government's efforts to sensitize traditional leaders about the harmful effects of sexual and gender-based crimes and solicited their help in fighting against such crimes in their communities. Sessions were held with criminal justice actors, including judges and lawyers, to strengthen the capacity within the criminal justice system to address sexual and gender-based violence crimes. With the Mission's support, the capacity of the Liberia National Police to engage in intelligence-led investigation of sexual and gender-based violence cases was enhanced.

50. Comprehensive briefing notes were prepared and handed over to appointees of the new Government, alongside individual briefing sessions. A multi-stakeholder session was held for national criminal justice actors, including from the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Progress in the promotion, protection and monitoring of human rights is supported

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.1.1 Increase in engagement with State and non-State actors to support implementation and monitoring of National Human Rights Action Plan measures and universal periodic review recommendations (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 30)	19 working and advisory sessions were held for Government and non-State actors (including county authorities, traditional leaders, political party representatives and civil society organizations) on promoting the implementation and monitoring of National Human Rights Action Plan measures and universal periodic review recommendations, as well as on supporting preparations to develop the next Action Plan, beginning 2019. The prolonged election period from October to December 2017 posed a challenge to engaging relevant national actors

2.1.2 Increase in technical support through the development of internal guidance documents and templates to strengthen the capacity of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights in human rights monitoring, reporting, effective advocacy and remedial actions, including on the electoral process (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 10)	4 monitoring guidelines/templates on elections, sexual and gender-based violence, harmful traditional practices and human rights reporting were developed to assist human rights monitors of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights to carry out their human rights monitoring mandate. The lower number of guidance documents and templates was due to fewer opportunities to engage with partners and the Government of Liberia during the electoral process
2.1.3 Increase in the number of State and civil society actors with the knowledge and skills to incorporate human rights and gender-based approaches to laws, policies and programmes related to sexual and gender-based violence and accountability (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 27)	Achieved. 175 individuals from 27 State and civil society actors (including the judiciary, the Liberian National Bar Association, the Association of Female Lawyers, public defenders, clerks of courts, county district commissioners, town chiefs, county superintendents, traditional leaders and the Civil Society Human Rights Advocacy Platform) participated in training, working sessions and dialogues on enhancing relevant knowledge and capacity to promote the incorporation of human rights and gender-based approaches to legislation and State/national policies and programmes to prevent sexual and gender-based violence and strengthen accountability

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
12 advisory sessions with National Human Rights Action Plan Steering Committee to facilitate implementation, of the Plan, the universal periodic review recommendations and to support domestication of key human rights instruments	9	Technical advisory sessions were held with members of the National Human Rights Action Plan Steering Committee, which consisted of representatives of Ministries, legislative committees, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and civil society organizations to enhance and improve the implementation and tracking of the Action Plan and the universal periodic review recommendations, including advisory support on drafting legislation and consultations to prohibit female genital mutilation The lower number of sessions was due to fewer opportunities to engage with partners and the Government of Liberia during the electoral process
4 working sessions for Government institutions, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and civil society organizations to support the Commission's accreditation request and improve its performance in treaty reporting and engagement with special procedures	4	Sessions conducted with relevant national actors, including the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and the Civil Society Human Rights Advocacy Platform were held to promote measures/mechanisms to support and strengthen collaboration and coordination on treaty reporting, including shadow reporting
10 advisory sessions for the Independent National Commission on Human Rights on effective monitoring, reporting and advocacy on/for remedies and human rights compliance regarding national	13	Sessions were held as follows: 7 sessions with 21 human rights monitors and 7 technical staff of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and members of the Civil Society Human Rights Advocacy Platform to enhance human rights

elections, pretrial detention, prison conditions, implementation of the Palava Hut Programme and other pertinent Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommendations including, memorialization and national reconciliation		monitoring, with specific emphasis on sexual and gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices, 4 sessions on the development of working tools to support human rights monitoring and reporting, 1 high-level working session with the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and the judiciary on a strategy for reducing the prevalence of pretrial detention; 1 session with the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and civil society organizations on monitoring and reporting incidences of hate speech during the electoral process
10 advisory and mentoring sessions with Liberia National Police, Liberian Immigration Service, Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Judiciary and the Armed Forces of Liberia to improve integration and mainstreaming of human rights and gender into policies, operations and processes, accountability mechanisms and on awareness creation on the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy	11	Sessions were held as follows: eight sessions were with security institutions, in particular the Liberia National Police, the Liberia Immigration Service and the Armed Forces of Liberia, on the continued mainstreaming of human rights to promote the integration of human rights monitoring into each of their respective accountability mechanisms and human rights modules into their existing training programmes, as well as implementation of the memorandum of understanding for the establishment of temporary accountability mechanisms for armed forces personnel until the establishment of a permanent uniform code of military justice; 3 sessions (with the Liberia National Police, the Liberia Immigration Service and the Armed Forces of Liberia) in Lofa County to promote respect for and the protection of human rights in relation to national elections
18 advisory sessions for civil society and community based organizations on effective human rights engagement including reconciliation, women's and minority rights advocacy and community empowerment to improve respect and protection of human rights	18	Advisory sessions for civil society and community-based organizations were conducted on coordinated advocacy and networking. The sessions addressed human rights issues, including prolonged pretrial detention, domestic violence and sexual orientation rights. They resulted in the establishment of chapters of the Civil Society Human Rights Advocacy Platform in seven counties
4 round-table discussions with civil society organizations to help establish a national Civil Society Human Rights Forum aimed at enhancing their protection and oversight roles	4	Round-table discussions were held with the newly established Civil Society Human Rights Advocacy Platform to effectively implement its resolution to conduct human rights advocacy on seeking redress to violations and abuses and on oversight of Government compliance with human rights standards
4 consultation sessions with national stakeholders and the United Nations country team to support the opening of an OHCHR country office in Liberia after UNMIL completes withdrawal	8	Sessions were held as follows: 2 sessions (1 with the Minister of Justice and 1 with the Minister of Foreign Affairs) on the establishment of an OHCHR country office in Liberia, resulting in the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Government and OHCHR; 1 session with the United Nations country team to fully incorporate the country office in the One United Nations initiative; and 5

		sessions with the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office Additional consultation sessions were due to the higher level of coordination with the Peacebuilding Support Office and the new Government of Liberia
6 working sessions for national traditional leaders and community-based organizations on application of universal human rights standards through policies and measures curtailing harmful traditional practices including female genital mutilation and support for the implementation of recommendations of the OHCHR/UNMIL joint public report entitled "An Assessment of Human Rights Issues Emanating from traditional Practices in Liberia", in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs	8	Sessions were held as follows: 5 sessions in Bomi, Bong, Grand Gedeh, Montserrado and Nimba counties, attended by approximately 200 traditional leaders, elders, local chiefs and civil society groups as they supported the Government in addressing impunity for sexual and gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices, including female genital mutilation; 3 targeted sessions in Lofa County with traditional leaders, town chiefs and local communities on reporting and addressing harmful traditional practices
1 high-level meeting of criminal justice sector actors and other partners to develop and strategy on addressing issues contributing to impunity for sexual and gender-based violence and related crimes	1	A meeting was held with officials from the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the Women and Children Protection Section of the Liberia National Police, relevant civil society organizations and international partners to improve accountability in sexual and gender-based violence cases
6 technical working sessions with the Sexual and Gender-based Violence Crimes Unit of the Ministry of Justice and the Women and Children Protection Section of the national police to implement the strategy on addressing impunity for sexual and gender-based violence within the criminal justice system	7	Sessions were held as follows: 4 technical sessions were conducted in Lofa County with the Circuit Judge, the County Attorney and the Sexual and Gender-based Violence Crimes Unit of the Ministry of Justice on strengthening legal accountability for sexual and gender-based violence cases to fulfil the human rights obligations of Liberia; 3 sessions for officers from the Women and Children Protection Section of the Liberia National Police in Lofa County to address sexual and gender-based violence cases by effectively utilizing response mechanisms including courts, hospitals/health clinics, social workers and safe houses
2 working sessions with the Ministry of Justice, the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, the Liberian National Bar Association and civil society representatives to review and validate the draft witness protection policy to support and strengthen efforts to reduce impunity for perpetrators of crimes of sexual and gender-based violence	No	The witness protection policy was validated in June 2017 and submitted as a bill to the legislature for passage. As the bill remains pending in the legislature, the purpose of the planned working sessions was no longer applicable
8 working sessions with relevant government institutions (the national police, the armed forces of Liberia, the Liberian Immigration Service, the Bureau	2	Sessions were held as follows: 1 session with security officials from the Liberia National Police, the Liberia Immigration Service, the Armed Forces of Liberia and other national security apparatuses, facilitated by the

of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, with the involvement of relevant technical-level ministries) on strategies for the protection of civilians	Independent National Commission on Human Rights to discuss and provide a full understanding of the concept of the protection of civilians and the expected roles of those actors; 1 session with relevant State actors and the business community (including the National Investment Commission, the Ministries of Labour and of Justice and the Liberia Electricity Corporation) linking their responsibility to respect the guiding principles on business and human rights to the protection of civilians The 2 inclusive sessions were sufficient to cover all the relevant national actors. Accordingly, individual sessions with actors were not held

Expected accomplishment 2.2: The development of leadership capacity, internal management, accountability mechanisms and professionalism within the national police is supported to enhance operational capacity for election management and create a conducive security environment

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.2.1 Increase in the number of regional and county commanders of the national police with delegated operational command and control responsibilities to support election security (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 20)	Achieved. In support of election security, 26 senior officers (including 2 women and 5 regional and county commanders) were trained and mentored in all 15 counties on key aspects of command, control and communication, operational planning, delegated operational command and control responsibilities, command structures, incident management and communications. The higher number of officers is linked to the additional United Nations Police patrols and support during the elections to mitigate the risk of violence and support a peaceful process
2.2.2 Increase in the number of community engagement activities of senior officers of the national police to mitigate incidents related to election security and enhance accountability mechanisms (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 12)	Achieved. 60 community engagement activities were organized by the Liberia National Police Community Services Section in all 15 counties, including 7 joint activities with the community watch forums in election security hotspots (Bong, Grand Bassa, Lofa, Margibi, Maryland, Montserrado and Nimba counties) in support of the peaceful conduct of the Liberia presidential and legislative elections. Furthermore, the police senior leadership, including the Inspector General of Police and his senior leadership team, conducted 21 community outreach sessions in the seven elections hotspots to promote non-violent election campaigns. The higher number of activities is linked to the additional United Nations Police patrols and support during the elections to mitigate the risk of violence and support a peaceful process
2.2.3 Increase in the number of commanders of the national police with knowledge and skills in incident management (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 45; 2017/18: 60)	Achieved. During 23 advisory and mentoring sessions, 85 Liberia National Police commanders (including one woman) received training on operational command responsibilities at Headquarters level and in the 15 counties and developed knowledge and skills in incident management. As a result, police commanders *demonstrated effective public order management and crowd* control, ensuring that the pre-election, election and post-election period passed with no major security incidents. The higher number of commanders is linked to the additional United Nations Police patrols and support during the elections to mitigate the risk of violence and support a peaceful process

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
16 advisory sessions for the senior management and leadership of the national police and the Liberia Immigration Service to develop improved institutional reform and internal management processes to enhance operational capacity for election management and create a conducive security environment	37	Advisory sessions were held with the senior management and leadership of the Liberia National Police and the Liberia Immigration Service, which enhanced their planning and coordination capacity for the elections. Out of 37 sessions, 16 were joint training sessions with the strategic leadership of the National Election Security Task Force (comprising the police, immigration service, National Security Agency, Drug Enforcement Agency, armed forces and the Liberia National Fire Service; eight were held for the police; 7 for the immigration service; 5 with the Inspector General of Police and 1 with the Immigration Commissioner. The increased number of sessions was the result of the higher demand for advisory sessions by Liberian law enforcement and security agencies to ensure the conduct of peaceful elections through effective security coordination during the pre-election, election and post-election period
30 advisory and mentoring sessions for the national police and the Liberian Immigration Service to support the implementation of the National Community Policing Policy (20) and the Aliens and Border Community Engagement Policy (10) to improve trust between the population and law enforcement agencies and mitigate incidents related to election security	30	Advisory and mentoring sessions were held, including 20 on the National Community Policing Policy and 10 on the Aliens and Border Community Engagement Policy. Through the advisory and mentoring sessions, community policing officers and immigration community engagement officers effectively organized sessions across the 15 counties, in collaboration with the community watch forums. Based on the community sensitization in election hotspots and border communities, the communities utilized community engagement strategies, such as active engagement of the public. The national police and immigration service officers' active engagement with community stakeholders acted as trust and confidence-building mechanisms
18 advisory sessions with the national police in support of strengthened management and practices for intelligence-led investigations, including improved investigation of sexual and gender-based crimes	19	Advisory sessions were held for 76 senior officers, including 22 women, from the Liberia National Police Crime Services Department deployed in all 15 counties. The sessions enhanced their intelligence-led investigative capacity and improved the investigation capacity for sexual and gender-based violence crimes by the police Women and Children Protection Section at the police headquarters and in the counties. Throughout the elections period, advisory and mentoring sessions focused on supporting the Crime Service Department capacity to professionally investigate alleged and reported election-related crimes involving political parties, candidates and public and political figures

24 advisory sessions for the national police to strengthen the flow of information and operations of its national operations centre and the regional operations centres with respect to enhancing election security planning	29	Sessions were held to strengthen the information flow of the Liberia National Police and operations of the National Operations Centre at the headquarters and regional operations centres, in support of election security planning. To ensure effective information flow in support of command, control and communication, regional centres were equipped with communication sets, and advisory sessions were held for the operationalization of the National Operations Centre. Additional sessions were provided during the Mission's support for the electoral process
1 strategy on transnational crime to support the operationalization of the Transnational Crime Unit in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	No	This output was handed over to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which will address transnational organize crimes, in collaboration with the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement of the Department of State of the United States of America
30 advisory sessions for the national police and the Liberian Immigration Service in support of the decentralization of administrative, human resources and fleet management capacities (10); leadership and principles of delegated authority (10); and the decentralization of institutional accountability (10)	42	Sessions were held as follows: 16 sessions to support the decentralization of administrative, human resources and fleet management capacities; 16 to support leadership and the principles of delegated authority; and 10 to support the decentralization of institutional accountability. The increased number of sessions was due to regular advisory and mentoring sessions delivered to national counterparts as a result of United Nations Police integrated field visits
30 advisory and mentoring sessions with the national police (20) and the Liberian Immigration Service (10) on the development or revision and implementation of inclusive and gender-sensitive regulations and administrative instructions, as stipulated in the Liberia National Police Act and the Liberian Immigration Service Act	32	Sessions were held as follows: 17 advisory and mentoring sessions for the police and 15 for the immigration service to support the implementation of the Liberia National Police and Liberian Immigration Service Acts, which resulted in the development, revision and implementation of inclusive and gender-sensitive regulations and administrative instructions. As a result of the advisory and mentoring sessions, each of the bodies completed eight regulations. In addition, 20 administrative instructions were completed for the police and 19 for the immigration service
1 report, including gender-sensitive analysis, on development and reform priorities of the national police and the Liberian Immigration Service, in collaboration with the national police and the Liberian Immigration Service	2	Reports were drafted following annual retreats of the Liberia National Police and the Liberia Immigration Service supported by UNMIL, with a focus on gender-sensitive development and reform priorities. The critical areas for intervention relate to the 2017–2018 Liberia Gender and Security National Task Force Action Plan, which is a strategic tool to support, coordinate and enable security institutions to implement the Liberia National Action Plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) and other relevant international, regional and national gender-related policies. In addition, preparation of the

		reports enhanced coordination, collaboration and information-sharing on gender advocacy among the State and non-State security actors. Further, the UNDP/UNMIL joint programme has incorporated support for strengthening gender-responsive laws, policies and frameworks, which will enhance the gender responsiveness of relevant justice, security and legislative actors
60 mentoring sessions for senior officers of the national police on command, control and incident management	60	Mentoring sessions were held with 85 Liberia National Police commanders (including one woman) with operational command responsibilities at the headquarters level and in all 15 counties. The sessions enhanced participants' knowledge and skills on command, control and incident management. The Liberia National Police capably provided security during political campaigns/rallies across the country, which led to effective public order management and crowd control, with no reported major security incident

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Rule of law and security sector reforms advanced through good offices engagement, including through the peace, security and rule of law pillar of the Agenda for Transformation

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.3.1 Increased implementation of nationally validated criminal justice sector reform recommendations (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 19)	4 nationally validated criminal justice sector reform recommendations were implemented: case processing, alternative dispute resolution, plea bargaining and legal aid policy. The implementation of the remaining nationally validated criminal justice sector recommendations was not achieved, owing to the short implementation period and the change in focus of national partners to election dispute resolution. The outstanding recommendations have been incorporated into the UNMIL/UNDP joint programme
2.3.2 Implementation of the recommendations of the revised national security strategy (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 3)	Achieved. 4 recommendations of the revised national security strategy are under implementation, including: (a) operationalizing the National Security Council secretariat office through the development of an administrative plan; (b) raising awareness on key security sector legislation by drafting a security sector legislation compendium; (c) operationalizing the gender and security sector national task force to enhance coordination among the Ministries of Justice, of National Defence and of Gender, Children and Social Protection and security institutions on gender; and (d) increasing the participation of civil society groups in the security sector debate through the organization of security sector reform think tank dialogues, the production of newsletters and the conduct of research on democratic governance of the security sector

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Good offices engagement through 8 meetings of the peace, security and rule of law pillar of the Agenda for Transformation, involving national stakeholders, international partners and donors, to identify, coordinate and facilitate long-term support for critical areas of justice and security sector reform in Liberia	7	Meetings were held. Due to a focus on the elections, additional meetings were suspended. Since the inauguration of the new President, on 22 January 2018, 5 sessions have been held with new appointees in the justice and security sectors, which helped the new Government to formulate its long-term agenda for the security sector
5 advisory sessions on the implementation of the Firearms and Ammunition Control Act to support efforts by the Government to register and track arms and material used and imported by its security forces	4	Advisory sessions were held with the Liberia National Commission on Small Arms on the implementation of the Firearms and Ammunition Control Act. The sessions supported government efforts to register and track arms and materiel used and imported by its security force
1 forum and 5 follow-up meetings to support the Ministry of Justice, the national police, the Liberian Immigration Service and the National Security Council secretariat in achieving an effective civil service transition	1	A forum was held at the University of Liberia for the senior leadership of security sector institutions and civil society organizations representatives on the sustainability of the security sector reform programmes after the political transition
	8	Follow-up meetings were held as follows: 2 on effective civil service transition; 1 with the National Security Council secretariat representative and 1 with the Ministry of Justice; 4 with the Vice-President, the Ministers of State for Presidential Affairs, Foreign Affairs and Justice; 1 joint meeting between the Chief Justice and Minister of Justice; and 1 with the members of the rule of law and security sub-committee of the new Government's transition team
4 advisory sessions on the development of the justice and security public expenditure review (being undertaken in collaboration with the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Support Office and the World Bank) with key national security providers and oversight actors, including the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Finance, the National Security Council secretariat and civil society	4	Advisory sessions were held on the development of the justice and security public expenditure review with key national security actors and oversight actors, including the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning and the National Security Council secretariat and civil society organizations. The sessions were organized in collaboration with the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Support Office and the World Bank
Monitoring of all judicial proceedings relating to electoral disputes during the electoral period (presidential and legislative elections and any potential run-off election) to inform the good offices engagement of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General	Yes	All proceedings at the Supreme Court relating to electoral disputes arising from the 10 October 2017 presidential and legislative elections were monitored

1 advisory paper on investigation and prosecutorial skills developed with the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission and the Prosecution Department of the Ministry of Justice to combat corruption and promote transparency and accountability	No	The advisory paper was not prepared, owing to the focus on the elections by the Government of Liberia
10 technical sessions to facilitate the full transition of the Justice and Security Joint Programme to the United Nations country team and ensure its sustainability	15	Sessions were held between UNMIL and UNDP. The higher number was due to discussions at weekly rule of law pillar meetings

Component 3: peace consolidation

51. As detailed in the framework below, UNMIL focused its activities on peace consolidation, including national reconciliation, decentralization and institutional reforms. Despite the adoption, in March 2017, of the Liberia Peacebuilding Plan by the Government of Liberia, which laid the foundation for a structured process to prioritize the main reconciliation objectives, many commitments by the Government proceeded slowly owing to lack of funding and delays in passing key pieces of legislation.

52. Steps toward national reconciliation were slow, although the Government revised the Strategic Road Map for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation. With the Mission's support, civil society organizations supported constructive engagements with high-risk youth during the electoral process, while conducting county-level reconciliation dialogues in Bong, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Lofa, Margibi, Nimba, River Cess and Sinoe counties. Those activities culminated in a Government-led national reconciliation conference in March 2018, which began a process to design an inclusive national reconciliation policy.

53. Efforts to secure the passage of legislation required to advance national reconciliation intensified during July and August 2017. The Mission advocated for the passing of the bills by facilitating three legislative consultations and four regional conferences on the land rights bills and broadcasting educational programmes on land issues on UNMIL Radio.

54. In the absence of a land rights act, UNMIL continued to work with partners to build national and local capacities to address land-related conflicts. UNMIL supported a programmatic activity in collaboration with UNDP to build the capacity of the Liberian Land Authority. The project resulted in the drafting of two important regulations on the sale and lease of Government and public land and the zoning of land use. In addition, 35 communities and 5 government institutions participated in the establishment of four multi-stakeholder platforms in concession communities in Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount, Nimba and Sinoe counties. The platforms provided training to participants on negotiation, mediation and alternative dispute resolution, in particular in concession areas.

55. In December 2017, the last county service centre was opened, in Montserrado County, completing the Government's deconcentration programme, which began in February 2015. The programme upgraded government infrastructure for local service delivery and contributed to the extension of State authority by ensuring that the county service centres were established in all 15 counties. Thereby, for the first time in the country's history, citizens gained local access to at least 22 document-related services without the need to travel to Monrovia. An estimated 26,382 Liberians made use of the county service centres in 2017.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Improved environment for conducting peaceful, transparent and inclusive presidential and legislative elections in 2017

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.1.1 Increase in the proportion of women voters (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 40 per cent)	Achieved. According to the National Elections Commission 2,183,629 people were registered to vote, of whom 49 per cent were women
3.1.2 Increase in the number of female elected officials (2015/16: 12; 2016/17: 12; 2017/18: 15)	The representation of women in the House of Representative remained at the same level (9 out of 73 seats or 12.3 per cent, including five female officials elected for a second term). Jewel Howard Taylor, former Senator of the Coalition for Democratic Change, became the Vice President

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
1 stakeholder forum to promote the effective participation of civil society, in particular women and youth, in the 2017 elections, in collaboration with the National Elections Commission, the National Civil Society Council of Liberia, UNDP, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and UNICEF	1	Forum for women and youth organized in partnership with the Gender Unit of the National Elections Commission and the Gender and Elections Working Group (comprising UNMIL, the United Nations country team and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems) was held in Gbarnga, Bong County. The Forum promoted the participation of women in election planning and administration, among other issues
6 workshops on increasing women's participation in election processes, facilitated in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the National Elections Commission, non-governmental women's organizations, UN-Women and UNDP	6	Workshops were held with the 163 female legislative candidates and approximately 6,000 community members in five counties (Bomi, Bong, Grand Bassa, Margibi and Montserrado) in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the National Elections Commission, non-governmental organizations, UN-Women and UNDP. The workshops contributed to the increase in women's participation in the electoral process
2 national and 6 county stakeholder forums convened to discuss the peaceful transition of power, conducted in collaboration with the Governance Commission, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the National Elections Commission, the Ministry of Justice and other relevant government entities, United Nations agencies and civil society organizations	1	National and 4 regional stakeholder forums with participants from neighbouring counties were organized by local civil society organizations supported by UNMIL before the elections. After the elections, UNMIL supported a local civil society organization which conducted 2 forums to discuss the peaceful transition of power in Margibi and Grand Bassa counties

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Implementation of the governance reforms required to address the underlying causes of conflict

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.2.1 Increase in the number of civil society organizations informed of laws, roles and responsibilities for service delivery derived from the deconcentration process (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 10; 2017/18: 25)	Achieved. 30 civil society organizations were trained on the applicable laws and the roles and responsibilities of the county service centres for service delivery derived from deconcentrated services
3.2.2 Increase in the number of functioning county service centres (2015/16: 1; 2016/17: 10; 2017/18: 15)	Achieved. All 15 county service centres established and operational
3.2.3 Increase in the number of Land Authority regulations and policies drafted (2015/2016: not applicable; 2016/2017: not applicable; 2017/2018: 7)	2 regulations, on the sale and lease of Government and public land and on zoning of land use, were drafted

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
1 assessment of the implementation of the Local Government Act and citizen access to deconcentrated services, in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Governance Commission, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and UNDP	1	Collaborative assessment was undertaken. However, the draft local government bill had not been passed by the legislature by the time of the Mission's closure
Support for the establishment and functioning of the Liberian Land Authority, with a focus on designing the relevant policies, regulations and procedures necessary to implement the Land Rights Act, in collaboration with the Interim Land Task Force, the Governance Commission, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the United Nations country team	Yes	The Liberia Land Authority was formally established, with UNMIL advocating for donor support despite the fact that the land rights bill was not passed by the legislature during the performance period. UNDP implemented an UNMIL programmatic project supporting the Liberia Land Authority's efforts to ensure continuity of service delivery, improve the land management system and set up a functional administration
1 national forum of government officials and civil society leaders on the implications of the Land Authority and the Land Rights Act and 15 educational programmes on the Land Rights Act broadcast on UNMIL Radio in collaboration with the Interim Land Task Force and the United Nations country team	No	No national forum was organized, owing to the fact that the Land Rights Act was still pending in the legislature during the performance period. However, 15 educational programmes on the land rights bill were aired on UNMIL Radio

Expected accomplishment 3.3: Increased capacity of national institutions to pursue inclusive national reconciliation and social cohesion

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.3.1 National institutions, concession communities and civil society organizations have knowledge of and access to alternative dispute resolution approaches (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 21; 2017/18: 30)	Achieved. 40 communities and 5 national institutions participated in the establishment of 4 multi-stakeholder platforms in concession communities in Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount, Nimba and Sinoe counties. The platforms provided opportunities for training in negotiation, mediation and alternative dispute resolution, in particular in concessions areas. This was done in collaboration with UNDP, the Liberia Land Authority and the National Bureau of Concessions
3.3.2 Number of counties that publish and adopt local plans for long-term reconciliation and conflict prevention (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 6)	Achieved. 8 county reconciliation dialogues were conducted (in Bong, Grand Cape Moun. Grand Gedeh, Lofa, Margibi, Nimba, River Cess and Sinoe), at which five-year reconciliation plans were adopted. Those plans were published at the National Reconciliation Conference held in March 2018 in Monrovia

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes no)*	*Remarks*
5 cross-sectoral county reconciliation dialogue forums and 1 national conference on reconciliation in collaboration with the Peacebuilding Office, the Office of the Peace Ambassador and the Ministry of Internal Affairs	8	From March 2017 to January 2018, 8 county-level reconciliation dialogues were held in collaboration with the Government's Peacebuilding Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Peace Ambassador. A national reconciliation conference was held in March 2018
1 assessment report on the performance of multi-stakeholder platforms in resolving concession-related disputes and improving the space for local community development, in consultation with the Land Authority, the Peacebuilding Office, UNDP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	No	No assessment was conducted, owing to the closure of field sites as a result of the Mission's drawdown. The Mission utilized its staff capacity to focus on conflict prevention workshops during the elections period
1 national youth, development and peace forum convened in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sport, the Peacebuilding Office and the United Nations country team	No	No forum was organized. Instead, the Mission prioritized the implementation of a programmatic project on support to the constructive engagement of high-risk youth in the lead-up to the 2017 elections at the community level in collaboration with the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development and the Development Education Network. The project, which was carried out in Bong, Grand Gedeh, Lofa and Nimba counties, aimed at creating an environment for "high-risk youth" to engage in peacebuilding and social cohesion efforts and increasing access to alternative and sustainable livelihoods in Liberia. The total number of beneficiaries was estimated at 120,035

50 quick-impact projects in support of peace consolidation, including reconciliation, governance, service delivery and rule of law, with an emphasis on gender-sensitive initiatives and capacity development at the community, organizational and institutional levels	81	Projects were fully implemented relating to good offices and in support of peace consolidation (including reconciliation, governance, decentralization, rule of law, human rights, gender and environment)

Component 4: support (mandate and withdrawal period, from 1 July 2017 to 30 April 2018)

56. During the mandate period, the mission support component and security component provided administrative, logistical and security services to the Mission. In addition, Security Council resolution 2333 (2016) authorized UNMIL to assist the electoral process and, at the request of the Liberia National Election Commission, UNMIL assisted in the delivery of ballots and electoral materials to remote sites for the October and December 2017 presidential elections.

57. In accordance with Security Council resolution 2333 (2016), the mission support component facilitated the transfer of UNMIL Radio's capabilities and equipment to ECOWAS on 30 March 2018 and continued to provide technical assistance until 30 June 2018, to ensure a successful and seamless transition. ECOWAS Radio has been broadcasting across Liberia on a 24-hour basis since the transfer, which took place at the end of the mandate of UNMIL.

58. The Mission developed drawdown and liquidation plans and undertook pre-liquidation activities to ensure a successful closure by 30 June 2018. The short liquidation period and the volume of work related to managing the cessation of substantive activities, the repatriation and separation of personnel and the closure of sites, called for continuous reassessment, in particular during the early part of the reporting period. It resulted in an accelerated drawdown and earlier closure of sites than originally planned.

59. The Mission's sites, ground and air vehicle fleets, communication and information technology infrastructure and other assets were withdrawn commensurately with the reduction in mandated operations. Three rotary-wing military type aircraft ceased operation on 25 January 2018 and were repatriated in February 2018, while the commercial fixed-wing aircraft (B-1900) ceased operation on 31 March 2018 and departed in April 2018. Regional offices in Voinjama and Zwedru were closed in December 2017, together with the hub in Gbanga. UNMIL closed its headquarters premises (known as the Pan African Plaza building) in Monrovia and assisted the United Nations country team in taking over the compound in April 2018. The building now operates as a "one United Nations house", with 16 United Nations agencies, funds and programmes occupying the premises. The level 2 hospital provided services until 30 March 2018, while the level 1 medical clinic continued throughout the liquidation period until June 2018. In the final three months, UNMIL finalized liquidation activities from the logistics base at the port (Star Base), which was handed back to the Government of Liberia in June 2018. The disposal of all assets process was undertaken in accordance with the Mission's preliminary asset disposal plan, and final asset disposal plan, which were approved by the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

60. The Mission's physical infrastructure and premises were maintained in good condition and in compliance with environmental and security standards in preparation for their handover to the host Government or private landowners. UNMIL undertook

remedial and site clean-up work to remove hazardous waste and ensure that sites were environmentally clean. All facilities and premises were jointly inspected and assessed by the Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia and United Nations Mission in Liberia, and environmental clearance certificates were obtained by the Mission for all closed sites before they were handed back.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Rapid, effective and efficient logistical, managerial, administrative and security support to the Mission

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
4.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue, medical evacuation/casualty evacuation) (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 90 per cent)	Achieved. 94 per cent of the approved 661 flight hours, allocated for 4 aircraft (1 civilian fixed-wing aircraft: 227 hours allocated; and 3 military rotary-wing aircraft: 620 hours allocated; making a total number of 847 hours allocated, excluding 186 hours for search and rescue, medical evacuation/casualty evacuation). A total of 622 hours were actually flown (out of a total of 644 flight hours flown, 22 hours were used for casualty and medical evacuation, amounting to 3 per cent of total hours flown)
4.1.2 Cancelled prior-year budget obligations as a percentage of prior-period obligations carried forward (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 5 per cent)	24.1 per cent. All prior period obligations reviewed and cancelled as part of the liquidation process
4.1.3 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 10 per cent)	Average vacancy rate in compliance with the 16 per cent vacancy rate for international staff approved by the General Assembly
4.1.4 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2015/16: 32 per cent; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 40 per cent)	Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff was 32 per cent
4.1.5 Overall score on the Department of Field Support environmental management scorecard (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 100 per cent)	The score is 58 out of 100. UNMIL implemented an environmental action plan addressing waste usage, disposal and clean-up. The lower score was mainly due to the Mission's use of diesel generator power. At the time of closure the Mission was engaged in discussions with the Government electricity commission about the use of the new hydroelectric grid and its ability to provide power
4.1.6 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2015/16: 85 per cent; 2016/17 not applicable; 2017/18: 90 per cent)	Achieved. 99.5 per cent of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality
4.1.7 Compliance with the field occupational safety and risk management policy (2015/16: 98 per cent; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 100 per cent)	A full UNMIL occupational safety and health programme was implemented and 100 per cent completed

4.1.8 Average number of days from requisition to purchase order, for all systems contract procurements during the budget period (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 7)	Achieved. On average, 3 to 5 days were required
4.1.9 Overall score on the Department of Field Support property management index, based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2015/16: 1,603; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 1,800)	Peacekeeping missions in liquidation are not subject to assessment of the whole scope of key performance indicators that form the basis for the Department of Field Support property management index calculation
4.1.10 Percentage of contingent personnel in United Nations accommodations that are compliant with standards as at 30 June, in accordance with the memorandum of understanding (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 100 per cent)	Achieved. 100 per cent of contingent personnel in United Nations accommodations are compliant with standards
4.1.11 Compliance of vendors with United Nations standards for the delivery, quality and stock management of rations (2015/16: 97 per cent; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 100 per cent	Contractor performance during the reporting period in terms of ration delivery, quality and stock management was 99 per cent

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Service improvements		
Implementation of the Mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Department of Field Support environment strategy	Yes	The Mission-wide Environmental Action Plan 2017–2018, consisting of 54 action points, was implemented by the time of the closure of the Mission. However, conversion to green power was not possible as the new hydroelectric power grid was not sufficiently developed and the Mission was going through the liquidation process A total of 8,487 tons of contaminated soil was cleaned by the Mission at various locations. Representatives from the UNMIL Environment Unit, Engineering Section and the Environmental Protection Agency of the Government of Liberia participated in all inspections. Clean-up recommendations were implemented before final joint inspections were conducted and sites handed over. UNMIL ensured compliance with Department of Peacekeeping Operations-Department of Field Support environmental policy for field missions
Support for the implementation of the Department of Field Support supply chain management strategy and blueprint	Yes	UNMIL restructured its management to reflect the Department of Field Support supply chain management strategy and blueprint and these are fully implemented

Aviation services		
Operation and maintenance of 4 aircraft (1 fixed-wing, 3 rotary-wing)	Yes	Operation and maintenance of 1 fixed-wing and 3 rotary-wing military type aircraft. Rotary-wing and fixed-wing aircraft ceased operation in January and March 2018, respectively, and were repatriated in February and March 2018, respectively
Provision of a total of 900 planned flight hours (280 from commercial providers and 620 from military providers) for passenger and cargo transport, patrol and observation, search and rescue, the presidential elections, the quick-reaction force and casualty and medical evacuation	No	Out of the 620 hours approved from military providers, helicopters flew a total of 521 hours. 1 commercial fixed-wing aircraft flew 123 hours out of 227 approved hours
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 4 aircraft, 2 airfields and 4 landing sites	Yes	All sites and aircraft were overseen for compliance with aviation standards. UNMIL regional aviation safety operated from 1 July to 31 October 2017 and was replaced by the MINUSMA regional Aviation Safety Unit
Civilian personnel services		
Provision of human resources services for up to 783 authorized civilian personnel (237 international staff, 421 national staff and 125 United Nations Volunteers) including support to claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management in line with delegated authority	Yes	Human resources services were provided for up to 785 authorized civilian personnel (235 international staff, 421 national staff, 4 general temporary assistance positions and 125 United Nations Volunteers). The staff strength was reduced throughout the period owing to the drawdown and liquidation of the Mission
Provision of in-Mission training courses and support to out-of-Mission training for civilian personnel	Yes	UNMIL Integrated Mission Training Centre conducted national capacity training and certification in project management, computing, financial management, career development and separation support, conflict resolution and management for the elections, protection of civilians training for the Armed Forces of Liberia and report writing
Support for the processing of 1,455 in-Mission and 122 outside-Mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 74 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel	Yes	574 in-mission and 81 outside-mission travel undertaken, including 26 travel requests for training purposes processed. The lower number of travel requests was due to the Mission's closure
Facility, infrastructure and engineering services		
Maintenance and repair services for a total of 18 Mission sites in 4 locations	Yes	All Mission sites in the 4 locations, Gbarnga, Monrovia, Voinjama and Zwedru and, were maintained and repair work was completed in accordance with the United Nations standards

Operation and maintenance of 122 United Nations-owned generators	Yes	During the reporting period, there was a reduction from 122 to 33 United Nations-owned generators by 30 April 2018. All were properly maintained
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (26 wells/boreholes and 20 water treatment and purification plants), as well as support for 4 contingent-owned facilities at 18 sites	Yes	All United Nations-owned water treatment plants (including 26 boreholes and wells and 20 drinking water treatment plant) were maintained and operated to ensure a continuous supply of water to all users. The laboratory checked and measured the quality of raw water and treated water to further ensure that quality of water was within the standards recommended by the World Health Organization. The same technical support was provided to the four contingent-owned water treatment plants
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal at 18 sites	Yes	Solid and liquid waste management services were provided to all locations. Waste was collected on a daily basis and disposed of at conventional and approved waste disposal sites. All liquid waste was disposed of in UNMIL wastewater treatment plants
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance and pest control	Yes	Cleaning, ground maintenance and pest control services were provided to all locations. Cleaning and ground maintenance was conducted 6 days per week and pest control bi-weekly
Fuel management services		
Management of supply and storage of fuel, oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities	Yes	All fuel, oil and lubricants were managed and stored in accordance with United Nations standards. During the period, UNMIL fuelling facilities were closed and external commercial contractor sites used for fuelling vehicles, owing to the Mission's drawdown. The Jet A1 aviation fuel contract was terminated in March 2018, in line with the departure of aircraft. All fuel suppliers were notified about the closure of UNMIL. Contracts were closed and fuel reserves were depleted
Geospatial, information and telecommunications technology services		
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 8 very small aperture terminals, 25 phone exchanges, 66 microwave links and the provision of satellite and mobile phone service plans	Yes	Continuous operation and maintenance of network devices was provided, including: 4 very small aperture terminals (4 decommissioned), 19 telephone exchanges (6 decommissioned), 5 microwave links (61 decommissioned). Continued provision of official subscription for mobile phone and data device service plans
Provision of and support for 938 end-user equipment items, including 146 desktops, 670 notebooks, 15 tablets, 27 personal communication devices, 80 printers and 15 servers	Yes	Continuous support provided for 522 end-user equipment items, including 289 desktops, 465 notebooks, 4 tablets, 10 personal communication devices, 69 printers and 5 servers. The reduction of 10 servers followed the data centre consolidation at the UNMIL Logistics Base

Provision of software packages and licences, enterprise systems and related information technology and digital services for an average funded strength of 837 active users	Yes	Software packages and licences purchased for enterprise systems and related information technology and digital services for an average funded strength of 837 users. Software licences were wiped and cleared from desktops and laptops as they were returned by the end user to the integrated warehouse
Support for and maintenance of 12 local area networks and wide area networks at 18 sites	Yes	Support for and maintenance and closure of local and wide area networks at 18 sites
Analysis of geospatial data covering 37,123 km^2, maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 250 maps	Yes	Maps were produced and distributed in soft and hard copies for the planning of site closures and for the elections when polling, voting and registration stations were created. Geospatial interactive maps were also posted on the intranet
Medical services		
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (3 level I clinics and 2 health posts) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (4 level I clinics and 1 level II hospital) in 9 locations	Yes	3,422 patients were treated at the 3 level I clinics and 2 health posts. A total of 958 patients were treated in the contingent-owned level II hospital
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to medical facilities (including 2 level IV hospitals) in 2 locations outside the Mission area	Yes	Maintenance of 16 medical evacuation arrangements to medical facilities outside of the Mission area, including with level IV hospitals in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire and Pretoria
Supply chain management services		
Provide planning and sourcing support for the acquisition of goods and commodities in line with delegated authority	Yes	Acquisition plan developed and implemented in compliance with the procurement delegation of authority
Receipt, management and onward distribution of cargo within the Mission area	Yes	Receipt and inspection of goods valued at $2.1 million was undertaken
Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below a certain threshold, in line with delegated authority	Yes	100 per cent physical cycle count of United Nations Owned expendable inventory was conducted and updated in the Galileo Inventory Management System. Assets and other items have been shipped out to other United Nations peacekeeping missions. All assets and expendables requested by the United Nations country team have been sold at nominal value Assets and items were sold through commercial sales or gifted to the Government of Liberia
Uniformed personnel services		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation for a maximum strength of 744 authorized military and police personnel (15 military advisers and 15 military observers, 404 formed military personnel, 50 United Nations police officers and 260 formed police personnel)	Yes	Rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 744 authorized military and police personnel, including 15 military staff officers and 15 military observers, 404 formed military personnel, 50 United Nations police officers and 260 formed police personnel, was completed in April 2018

Inspection, verification and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 3 military and 2 formed police units at 6 geographical sites	Yes	Verification and inspection of an average number of 581 items of contingent-owned major equipment and 22 items of self-sustainment equipment, for 3 military and 2 formed police unit personnel, carried out through 30 regular periodic inspections, 8 operational readiness inspections and 5 repatriation inspections
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 404 formed military personnel and 260 formed police personnel	Yes	Rations and bottled water were provided to 404 military contingents and 260 formed police personnel until complete repatriation in April 2018
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 744 military and police personnel	Yes	Claims and entitlements processed were finalized and paid for all uniformed personnel
Vehicle management and ground transport services		
Operation and maintenance of 335 United Nations-owned vehicles (195 light passenger vehicles, 68 special purpose vehicles, 8 ambulances, 1 armoured vehicle and 63 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments), 4 workshop and repair facilities and the provision of transport and shuttle services	Yes	During the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 April 2018, 335 United Nations-owned vehicles were maintained on 2,604 work orders. Thereafter, the fleet was reduced as part of the liquidation
Conduct and discipline		
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel through prevention activities, including training, monitoring of investigations and disciplinary action	Yes	A conduct and discipline programme covered all areas of prevention, enforcement and remedial action as mandated. In addition to induction and refresher training for all categories of personnel, the conduct and disciplinary team travelled to all 15 counties in Liberia to sensitize public servants and community members about sexual exploitation and abuse and how to report sexual exploitation and abuse cases. These activities brought to light new allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse. The conduct and disciplinary team maintained close contact with national investigation officers from troop-contributing countries and supported them so that they could better conduct their investigations. The UNMIL Conduct and Discipline Officer was part of the liquidation team and was repatriated in June 2018
HIV/AIDS		
HIV/AIDS awareness training and prevention services for all personnel in all uniform and civilian personnel locations	Yes	All newly deployed peacekeepers were trained on HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention
Operation and maintenance of HIV testing services (voluntary and confidential counselling and testing) at 2 static sites and outreach to 3 regional offices	Yes	The HIV/AIDS unit maintained testing services at 2 sites, as well as outreach activities in 3 regional offices until 31 October 2017, when it ceased operations

Security		
Install an additional 10 closed-circuit television cameras at various UNMIL premises to enhance security, with the aim of reducing pilferage and theft of United Nations assets and to enhance the security of United Nations personnel	Yes	10 closed-circuit television cameras were installed at UNMIL premises as a preventive measure against theft of United Nations-owned assets and for the security of United Nations personnel
Provision of close protection 24 hours a day to senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	24-hour close protection was provided for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and all visiting high-level officials up to the end of mandate. The Personal Protection Unit carried out 3 close protection operations in the field for senior Mission staff and 11 close protection operations for visiting high-level officials
1 concentration and evacuation/relocation exercise for United Nations personnel	Yes	Evacuation/relocation drills were conducted for United Nations personnel
Annual updating of the country-specific security plan and the electronic security risk management plan	Yes	The country-specific security plan and the electronic security risk management plan were updated and approved

Component 4: support (completion of liquidation period, from 1 May to 30 June 2018)

61. In accordance with the liquidation plan, all UNMIL regional locations were closed as of 31 December 2017. Of the remaining UNMIL premises in Monrovia, UNMIL vacated the headquarters Pan African Plaza building and two annexes in April 2018. The Pan African Plaza building became a United Nations country team house, one annex became an ECOWAS headquarters and home of ECOWAS Radio, and the other annex was returned to the landlord. After the final departure of UNMIL, the logistics base, Star Base, from where the final liquidation team operated, and the adjacent Camp Abuja were both handed over to the Government of Liberia on 28 June 2018.

62. As part of the asset disposal plan and process, bidding exercises were conducted for the sale of assets, and assets were transferred to other missions, sold at nominal value to United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and given to the Government and non-governmental agencies. The staff strength rapidly reduced during the closure period and all staff were separated by 30 June 2018.

63. United Nations Headquarters, the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi and the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda provided support to complete the high volume of transactions within the liquidation period and closing of accounts. The final shipment of archives was sent to Headquarters. Other residual administrative, financial and human resources records and functions were transferred to Headquarters, the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi for asset disposal and the Regional Service Centre.

Expected accomplishment 4.2: Effective execution of the UNMIL disposal plan

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
4.2.1 Efficient and cost-effective transfer or disposal	The cost effectiveness of transferring assets was taken into consideration during the removal of site assets and shipment to other missions. The transfer of assets to other peacekeeping missions was carried out in accordance with the UNMIL Asset Disposal Plan approved by United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi. Disposal of assets in the Mission area was carried out in accordance with the Liquidation Manual of the Department of Field Support, on the basis of the grouping of assets, as well as the approved UNMIL Asset Disposal Plan

Expected accomplishment 4.3: Effective and efficient completion of administrative liquidation of the Mission

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
4.3.1 Closure of all Mission sites in compliance with United Nations environmental requirements by 30 June 2018	All UNMIL premises were inspected and closed in compliance with the host country and Department of Field Support environmental requirements. Oil-contaminated soil was excavated and treated, desludging of wastewater and sewage sludge was conducted, garbage and solid waste were removed and disposed of at the approved landfill site
4.3.2 Finalization of all Mission transaction documentation and establishment of any necessary follow-on mechanisms	The Mission has established mechanisms to finalize and track the disposal of assets. The tracking of assets transferred to other peacekeeping missions was handled in coordination with the Logistics Base in Brindisi and the receiving missions

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Service improvements		
Implementation of environmental protection measures at all locations vacated by the Mission, including collection and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated by the Mission in an environmentally friendly manner and restoration of all sites to their original condition	Yes	Joint assessments and inspections, at all UNMIL sites, were conducted with a representative of the Environmental Protection Agency of the Government of Liberia to ensure that environmental risks or impacts were assessed and recommendations for corrective actions were implemented. Implementation of the recommendations to ensure proper management of waste disposal was completed within 30 days prior to the final inspection. UNMIL conducted spot-check inspections three days prior to the final inspection to verify satisfactory implementation Following the clean-up of the site and proper disposal of waste, environmental clearance certificates were signed jointly by the representative of the Environmental Protection Agency of the Government of Liberia and the UNMIL representative after the final inspection of the site

Civilian personnel services		
Administration, including check-out procedures, for a support team comprising up to 125 international staff, 224 national staff and 46 United Nations Volunteers	Yes	Administration and check-out procedures for international staff, national staff and the United Nations Volunteers were completed
Repatriation of up to 125 international staff and 46 United Nations Volunteers	Yes	Repatriation of all the remaining international staff and international United Nations Volunteers was completed
Premises maintenance and handover period		
Maintenance and preparation for the handover of four premises in Monrovia	Yes	All premises maintained and handed over. Environmental clean-up was carried out to meet United Nations and host Government's environmental standards
Operation and maintenance of remaining United Nations-owned generators	Yes	Maintenance of the 33 United Nations-owned generators was undertaken
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance and pest control	Yes	Cleaning, ground maintenance and pest control services were provided to all locations. Cleaning and ground maintenance was conducted 6 days per week and pest control bi-weekly
Disposal of an estimated 7,436 items of property, plant and equipment, with a total estimated depreciated value of $22.15 million, and an estimated 2.9 million items of inventory assets, with a total estimated value of $33.2 million, through transfer to peacekeeping missions and other United Nations entities, commercial sale, disposal and gifting to the host Government and non-governmental organizations	Yes	Asset disposal was successfully finalized by the Mission by 30 June 2018 and a detailed asset disposal report will be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session
Ground transportation		
Operation, final maintenance and preparation for further disposal through transfer to other United Nations missions and gifting to the host Government and non-governmental organizations by 30 June 2018 of 171 United Nations vehicles, including general-purpose vehicles, medium and heavy duty trucks, mini buses, ambulances and 1 armoured vehicle assigned to support the administrative closure team	Yes	The vehicles were transferred to peacekeeping missions, the United Nations country team, ECOWAS, government and non-governmental organizations in good operational condition. Damaged or vehicles in poor condition were disposed of through commercial sale and scrap by 28 June 2018
Communications and information technology		
Support for and maintenance of 1 server, 195 laptop/desktop computers, 25 printers, 2 local area networks for 200 users in two locations, 2 wireless networks and 200 e-mail accounts	Yes	Support and maintenance were provided for 1 server, 195 laptop and desktop computers, 25 printers, 2 local area networks for 200 users and 2 wireless networks for 200 users with 200 e-mail accounts

Maintenance of 1 satellite link, Internet service provider connectivity and primary Department of Field Support applications	Yes	Support for and maintenance of 1 satellite link at the UNMIL Logistics Base for the liquidation period. Provision of high-speed connection until June 2018 to support, primarily, Department of Field Support applications
Provision of information technology and communications client support to a maximum of 395 individual users	Yes	Provision of information technology and communications client support to a maximum of 395 users
Medical		
Medico-administrative support for the UNMIL administrative closure team from 1 May to 30 June 2018	Yes	1 level I Clinic located at UNMIL Star Base was maintained to provide medico-administration support to all the remaining civilian personnel
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for all established UNMIL premises	Yes	24 hour-a-day and 7 day-a-week security services were provided to protect all UNMIL facilities, with the deployment of locally contracted guards

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars, budget year is from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)

			Variance	
	Apportionment	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)=(3)/(1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	661.5	435.5	226.0	34.2
Military contingents	12 345.6	11 863.2	482.4	3.9
United Nations police	2 071.2	1 652.1	419.1	20.2
Formed police units	7 355.6	6 516.1	839.5	11.4
Subtotal	**22 433.9**	**20 466.9**	**1 967.0**	**8.8**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	40 131.1	44 111.7	(3 980.6)	(9.9)
National staff	8 848.4	11 211.8	(2 363.4)	(26.7)
United Nations Volunteers	5 627.5	5 940.5	(313.0)	(5.6)
General temporary assistance	–	575.2	(575.2)	–
Government-provided personnel	210.9	179.0	31.9	15.1
Subtotal	**54 817.9**	**62 018.2**	**(7 200.3)**	**(13.1)**
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	108.0	88.3	19.7	18.2
Official travel	818.8	1 264.0	(445.2)	(54.4)
Facilities and infrastructure	9 786.3	6 856.7	2 929.6	29.9
Ground transportation	844.4	972.3	(127.9)	(15.1)
Air operations	5 890.1	3 988.6	1 901.5	32.3
Marine operations	–	–	–	–
Communications	2 950.7	2 207.0	743.7	25.2
Information technology	1 730.0	2 229.5	(499.5)	(28.9)
Medical	293.9	130.1	163.8	55.7
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	8 326.0	7 593.5	732.5	8.8
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	1 799.8	200.2	10.0
Subtotal	**32 748.2**	**27 129.8**	**5 618.4**	**17.2**
Gross requirements	**110 000.0**	**109 614.9**	**385.1**	**0.4**
Staff assessment income	4 676.2	5 081.3	(405.1)	(8.7)
Net requirements	**105 323.8**	**104 533.6**	**790.2**	**0.8**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)[a]	52.8	52.8	–	–
Total requirements	**110 052.8**	**109 667.7**	**385.1**	**0.3**

[a] Contribution from the Government of Germany.

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

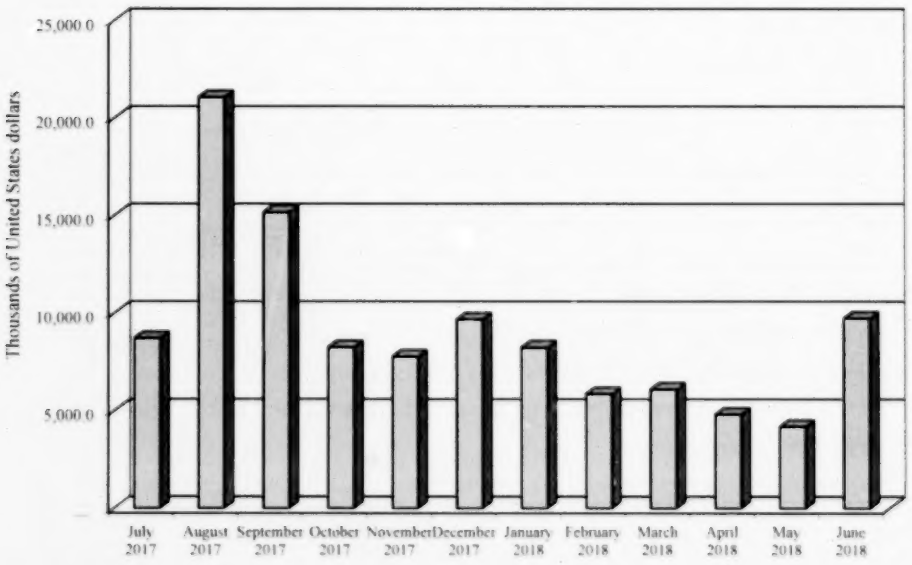
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	*Redeployment*	*Revised distribution*
I. Military and police personnel	22 433.9	(1 951.9)	20 482.0
II. Civilian personnel	54 817.9	7 237.8	62 055.7
III. Operational costs	32 748.2	(5 285.9)	27 462.3
Total	**110 000.0**	**0.0**	**110 000.0**
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			**6.6**

64. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group II, civilian personnel, to cover the cost of: (a) increased requirements for civilian personnel resulting mainly from payments due to staff members at the time of separation from service or relocation to another duty station; and (b) higher actual United Nations Volunteer allowances than budgeted.

65. The redeployments of funds from group I, military and police personnel, and group III, operational costs, were possible owing to: (a) the accelerated drawdown and repatriation of uniformed personnel and (b) lower than planned requirements for aerial support and other reduced operational costs, due to the accelerated closure of sites.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



66. The higher expenditures in August and September 2017 were due mainly to the recording of obligations for the reimbursement costs for standard troops and formed police personnel and related contingent-owned equipment for the 2017/18 period and for air operations. The higher expenditures in December 2017 and June 2018 were

due to higher than average levels of payments due to staff members at the time of separation from service or relocation to another duty station.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Investment revenue	678.5
Other/miscellaneous revenue	2 708.9
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	2 842.2
Total	**6 229.6**

E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military contingents	1 859.3
Formed police units	1 097.6
Subtotal	**2 956.9**
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	957.2
Formed police units	620.4
Subtotal	**1 577.6**
Total	**4 534.5**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental conditions factor	1.8	1 July 2016	7 January 2016
Intensified operational conditions factor	1.3	1 July 2016	7 January 2016
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	0.3	1 July 2016	7 January 2016
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.00–6.25		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Actual value*
Status-of-mission agreement[a]	437.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	**437.4**

[a] Inclusive of the rental value of Government-provided land lease/building, free landing rights at airports and free vehicle registrations.

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military observers	$226.0	34.2%

67. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to an actual average vacancy rate of 37.8 per cent as compared with zero per cent budgeted, owing to faster than anticipated withdrawal of personnel.

	Variance	
Military contingents	$482.4	3.9%

68. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower-than-budgeted costs of repatriation of military personnel and accelerated repatriation of contingent-owned major equipment. The reduced requirements were partially offset by higher freight costs and delayed repatriation of self-sustainment equipment, as well as higher-than-planned warehousing costs for the remaining rations.

	Variance	
United Nations police	$419.1	20.2%

69. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to an actual average vacancy rate of 20.9 per as compared with zero per cent budgeted, owing to faster than anticipated withdrawal of personnel.

	Variance	
Formed police units	$839.5	11.4%

70. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower-than-budgeted cost of repatriation of formed police units and contingent-owned equipment, owing to consolidation of repatriation of the formed police units and contingent-owned equipment.

	Variance	
International staff	($3 980.6)	(9.9%)

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

71. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher-than-budgeted payments due to international staff members at the time of separation from service or relocation to another duty station. The increased requirements were partially offset by the attrition of relatively senior staff, who relocated earlier than planned to other missions, and resulted in lower-than-budgeted salary payments to international staff.

	Variance	
National staff	($2 363.4)	(26.7%)

72. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher-than-planned payments due to national staff members at the time of separation from service owing to the Mission's drawdown and closure.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	($313.0)	(5.6%)

73. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the higher-than-budgeted costs of the resettlement allowance due to separation and repatriation of the United Nations Volunteers following gradual drawdown and liquidation of the Mission.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	($575.2)	–

74. The increased requirements were attributable to: the exceptional creation of a position to retain staff assisting with ongoing investigations; the cost of administrative support for the former Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator from 1 April to 30 June 2018, to ensure that adequate attention was maintained to critical areas during the orderly transfer of mandated activities from the Mission to the United Nations country team, in line with paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 2333 (2016); and the cost allocated to UNMIL for the engagement of general temporary assistance related to the support activities for Umoja Extension 2, the decommissioning of the Galileo Inventory Management System, the supply chain management project and other cross-cutting projects.

	Variance	
Government-provided personnel	$31.9	15.1%

75. The reduced requirements were attributable to an actual average vacancy rate of 11.1 per cent as compared with zero per cent budgeted, owing to earlier than anticipated phasing out of personnel, in addition to lower costs of travel of government-provided personnel.

	Variance	
Consultants	$19.7	18.2%

76. The reduced requirements were mainly attributable to the utilization of in-house expertise for training activities. The reduced requirements were partially offset by additional consultancy services provided to support the Mission's liquidation activities.

	Variance	
Official travel	($445.2)	(54.4%)

77. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to travel undertaken on temporary duty assignments to provide support and expertise to UNMIL during its liquidation by staff members from Headquarters, the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$2 929.6	29.9%

78. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the early closure of sites, which led to lower maintenance costs. In addition, the planned acquisition of high-temperature incinerators was cancelled owing to the availability of contractors for hazardous waste disposal services. The reduced requirements were partially offset by higher-than-budgeted rental costs for UNMIL headquarters in the Pan African Plaza building owing to the delayed relocation of the United Nations country team to that facility.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	($127.9)	(15.1%)

79. The increased requirements were attributable to higher-than-budgeted expenditures on fuel and lubricants, as well as the Mission's reliance on individual and commercial contractors with respect to rental, repairs and maintenance of vehicles, while the Mission's staff were being separated. The increased requirements were partially offset by the availability of spare parts in stock, avoiding the need for new purchases.

	Variance	
Air operations	$1 901.5	32.3%

80. The reduced requirements were mainly attributable to the reconfiguration of the fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft fleet, in line with reduced requirements owing to the earlier-than-planned closure of sites and accelerated withdrawal of uniformed and civilian personnel, as part of the Mission's drawdown process.

	Variance	
Communication	$743.7	25.2%

81. The reduced requirements were attributable to the cancellation of commercial communication services for facilities that were closed earlier than planned. In addition, the wider use of digital and social media and the reduction in the number of service providers needed to produce radio programmes also reduced requirements. The reduced requirements were partially offset by a greater reliance on contractual services to support liquidation activities.

	Variance	
Information technology	($499.5)	(28.9%)

82. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to reliance on contractual services, once information technology staff were separated and information technology-related requirements increased due to systems being dismantled and the

need for responsible electronic clean-up and the cost allocated to UNMIL for the engagement of general temporary assistance related to the support activities for Umoja Extension 2, the decommissioning of Galileo, the supply chain management project and other cross-cutting projects. The increased requirements were partially offset by the availability of spare parts being held in stock, which led to the cancellation of acquisition of new parts, as well as lower requirements for maintenance and repair of equipment due to the accelerated closure of sites.

	Variance	
Medical	$163.8	55.7%

83. The reduced requirements were attributable to the utilization of available medical supplies held in stock, which reduced the need for new purchases, as well as lower requirements for medical services due to the accelerated closure of sites.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	$732.5	8.8%

84. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: a change in the Mission's banking services contract that significantly reduced bank charges; lower freight costs due to reduced acquisitions; fewer-than-planned programmatic activities, which were delayed by the election process and the establishment of the new Government of Liberia.

	Variance	
Quick-impact projects	$200.2	10.0%

85. The reduced requirements were attributable to projects related to support for the political transition being postponed due to the delay in the election process in Liberia during the reporting period.

V. Financial position of the United Nations Mission in Liberia as at 30 June 2018

86. As shown in the summary table below, the cash available in the Special Account for UNMIL as at 30 June 2018 amounted to $12,009,000. The cash required to meet the settlement of total liabilities recorded at the same date in the Mission's accounts amounted to $26,105,200. Accordingly, the net cash shortfall amounted to $14,096,200 on that date. Contributions outstanding from Member States as at 30 June 2018 amounted to $18,551,500.

87. Credit due to Member States for the period ended 30 June 2018 amounted to $6,614,700, comprising the unencumbered balance of $385,100 and other revenue in the total amount of $6,229,600.

88. The net cash shortfall as at 30 June 2018, in the amount of $14,096,200, does not permit the return to Member States of the credits due to them from the period ended 30 June 2018.

Summary of financial position as at 30 June 2018

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Description	*Amount*
I. Cash assets	**12 009.0**
II. Cash requirements (liabilities)	
Contributions received in advance	224.5
Unliquidated obligations, including prior-period obligations	13 746.5
Other accounts payable and liabilities	12 134.2
Subtotal	**26 105.2**
III. Net cash available (I less II)	**(14 096.2)**
IV. Credits due to Member States for the period ended 30 June 2018	
(a) Unencumbered balance	385.1
(b) Other revenue	
Investment revenue	678.5
Other/miscellaneous revenue	2 708.9
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	2 842.2
Subtotal, other revenue	**6 229.6**
Total credits due to Member States from the 2016/17 period (a)+(b)	**6 614.7**
V. Cash surplus (shortfall) (III less IV)	**(20 710.9)**
Contributions outstanding from Member States	**18 551.5**

VI. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

89. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of United Nations Mission in Liberia are:**

(a) **To take note of the total amount of 6,614,700, comprising the unencumbered balance of $385,100 with respect to the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 and other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2018 amounting to $678,500 from investment revenue, other miscellaneous revenue ($2,708,900) and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($2,842,200);**

(b) **To defer until consideration by the General Assembly of the final performance report of the Mission a decision on the treatment of the total amount of $6,614,700 indicated in subparagraph (a) above.**

VII. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests made by the General Assembly in its resolution 72/296, including the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly

A. General Assembly

Financing of the United Nations Missions in Liberia

(Resolution 72/296)

Decisions and requests to the Secretary-General	*Action taken to implement decisions/requests*
Stresses the importance of applicable payments due to a staff member at the time of separation from service during the transitional period, taking into account the special situation of national staff, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure a timely treatment to all staff (para. 8)	UNMIL utilized the lessons learned from its prior drawdown of personnel to ensure that all separated personnel received their separation payments in a timely manner. Workshops were conducted to ensure that all personnel knew the United Nations transaction process for separations and payments, and post-closure contact details were provided UNMIL undertook pre-separation activities, such as validating records, identifying personally assigned United Nations-owned assets and the completion of pre-separation documentation related to pension entitlements. Staff from the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe and Headquarters visited the Mission to review the accuracy and completeness of documents and the planning for those activities that would be completed after the closure of the Mission and which would be therefore be transferred to the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe or Headquarters. A tracking platform was established to monitor all personnel payment-related transactions to ensure action and completion
Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to identify and address on time and in full all the residual activities, including unforeseen liabilities identified after the closure of the Mission (para. 10)	UNMIL has endeavoured to clear all activities to the extent possible during the lifetime of the Mission. The Mission has also worked with the Office of Legal Affairs at Headquarters to identify and evaluate any outstanding matters and potential liability issues that could not be completed and resolved prior to its closure
Also requests the Secretary-General to rigorously pursue and complete the liquidation of assets, as planned, in accordance with regulation 5.14 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,[2] including engaging with the authorities regarding potential donations and taking account of lessons learned, and to	UNMIL developed a preliminary asset disposal plan that was reviewed and approved by the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi in February 2018. The disposal of assets by UNMIL was undertaken in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. UNMIL engaged with government authorities to evaluate and determine

[2] ST/SGB/2013/4 and ST/SGB/2013/4/Amend.1.

Decisions and requests to the Secretary-General	*Action taken to implement decisions requests*
report thereon in the context of the final performance report (para. 11)	assets that are suitable and appropriate for donation to the authorities. Detailed information on the disposition of the assets of UNMIL will be provided in the context of the UNMIL asset disposal report to be presented to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session
Notes with concern the significant amount of contaminated soil collected during the liquidation of the Mission, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to reduce the long-term overall environmental footprint of the Mission in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, including, but not limited to, the United Nations environmental and waste management policy and procedures (para. 12)	UNMIL undertook and completed the remediation and environmental compliance of all sites before closing. The large quantity of contaminated soil was treated and cleaned. The Mission underwent inspections and obtained environmental clearance certificates from the Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia for each site

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Financing of the United Nations Missions in Liberia

(A/72/839 and General Assembly resolution 72/296)

Request recommendation	*Action taken to implement request recommendation*
The Advisory Committee notes the progress made on environmental management during the performance period and trusts that all future sites to be closed will be handed over in compliance with the guidance issued by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support with respect to environment and waste management, the revised Liquidation Manual, including its environmental annex, and relevant environmental laws and practices of the host government to avoid any environmental impact. (para. 14)	UNMIL undertook site remediation and clean-up and obtained environmental clearance certificates from the Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia upon handover for each site in compliance with the host country laws
The Advisory Committee trusts that the outstanding claims will be settled expeditiously. (para. 21)	The remaining claims are now being processed by Headquarters
The Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to strictly comply with the administrative instructions on the education grant and special education grant for children. (para. 25)	There was full compliance with the administrative instructions on the education grant and special education grant for children, the processing of which were managed and implemented by the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe
The Advisory Committee trusts that the Mission will continue to reduce its long-term overall environmental footprint, including by implementing environmentally friendly waste management practices, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolutions 69/307 and 70/286 and as recommended by the Board of Auditors in its report A/72/5 (Vol. II), and treating all 500 tons of contaminated soil, and that lessons learned from the Mission's environmental waste management practices	UNMIL actively undertook a programme to reduce its environmental footprint. The Mission installed a wastewater treatment system at UNMIL headquarters, in the Pan African Plaza building in Monrovia (now operated by the United Nations country team). Commercial contracts were established to safely dispose of metal scrap, non-metal scrap and used tyres, recycle used oil and lubricants and dispose of wrecked vehicles, e-waste and other items. Surplus

Request recommendation	*Action taken to implement request recommendation*
will be incorporated into the revised Liquidation Manual. (para. 29)	reserve fuel at the end of the mission was sold back to the provider and credited to UNMIL. Some used and broken items were given to vocational training institutes, so that they could be used to train technicians and repairpersons. All the contaminated soil was treated and cleaned. The lessons learned have been captured
The Committee recalls its expectation that unused sea containers, regardless of their condition, will be disposed of properly, either by their removal or by their being discarded without causing environmental damage. The Committee also trusts that detailed information on the disposal of the aforementioned sea containers will be included in the final performance report for UNMIL for the period 2017/18. (para. 30)	The remaining used sea containers were disposed of properly on the basis of their condition without environmental damage. Containers were used for the shipment of goods to other missions, transferred to the United Nations country team, ECOWAS and the Government of Liberia or sold as scrap. Out of 571 sea containers held by UNMIL in January 2018, 386 containers were determined to be reusable, with 75 containers being used to move goods to other peacekeeping missions and 311 containers being sold at nominal value to the United Nations country team or gifted to the Government of Liberia, non-governmental organizations or ECOWAS. The remaining 185 containers were determined not to be reusable, with 95 containers being disposed of through commercial sale and 90 containers being scrapped